

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

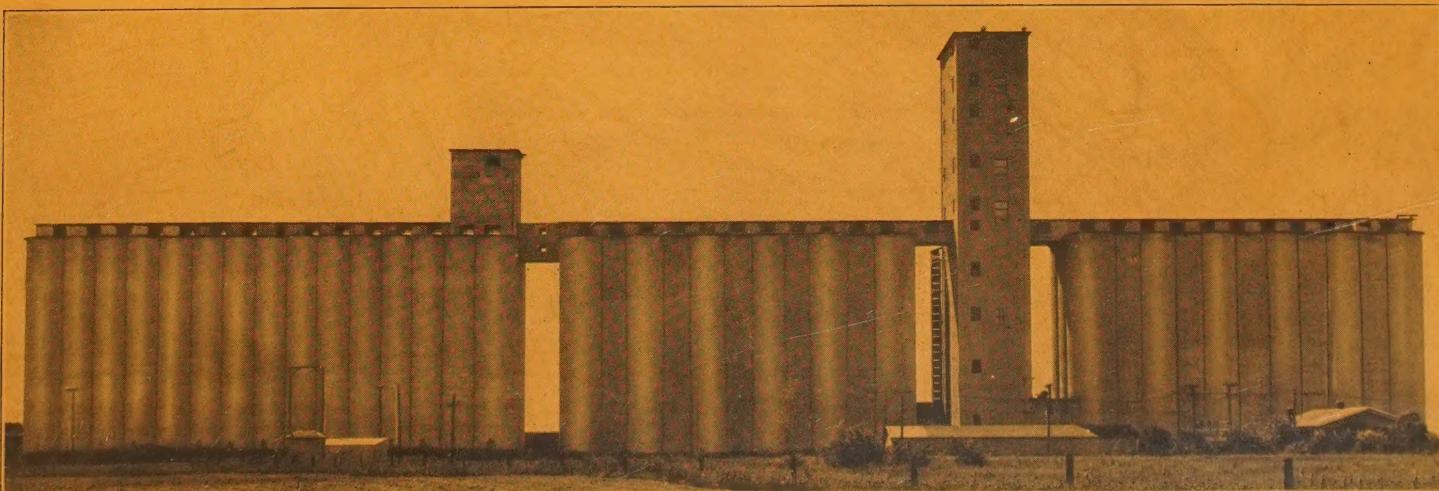
CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

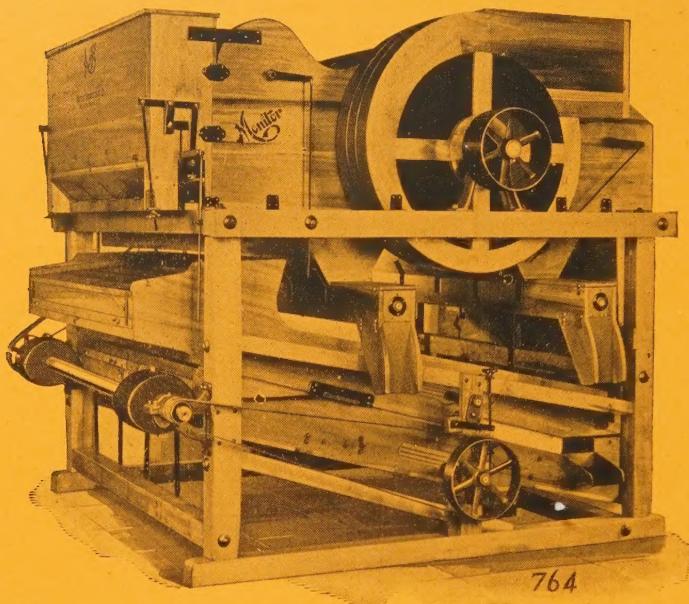
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Another Reinforced Concrete Annex Added to Enid Terminal Elevator, Enid, Okla.
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(Continued on next page.)

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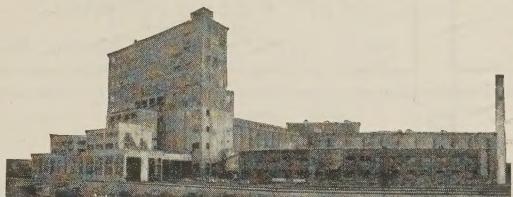
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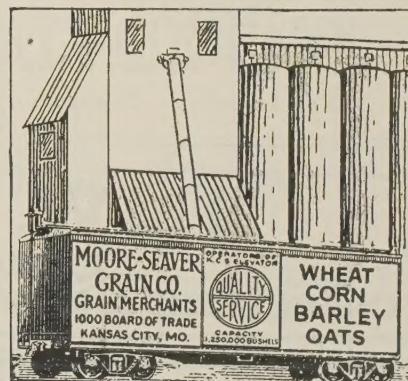
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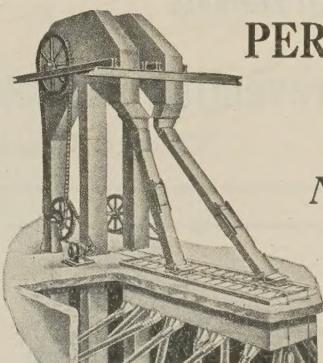
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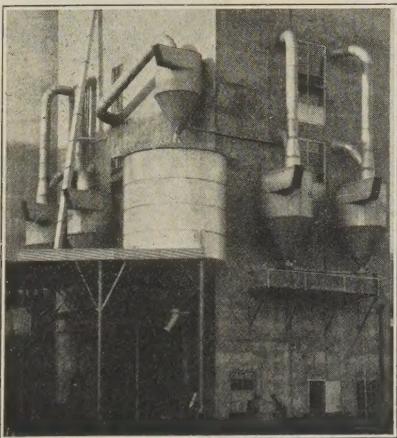
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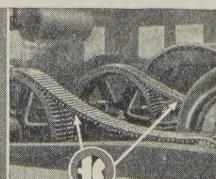
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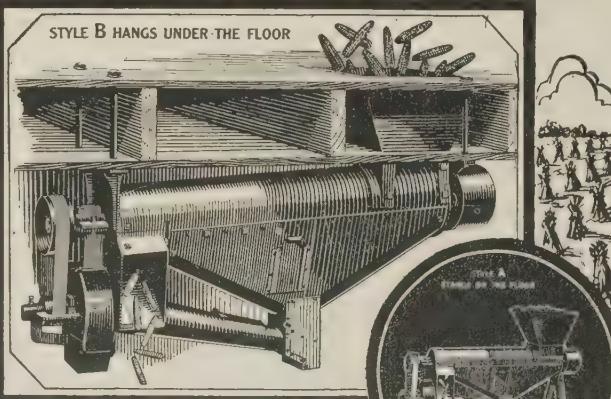
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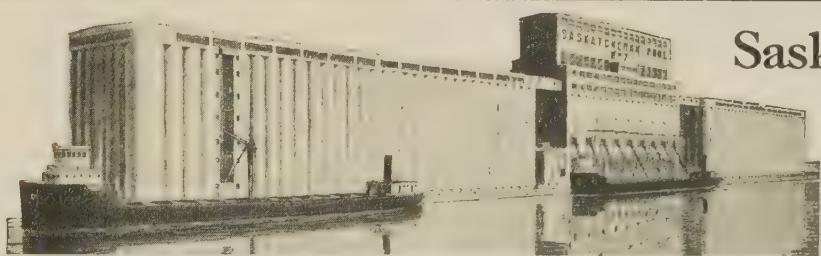
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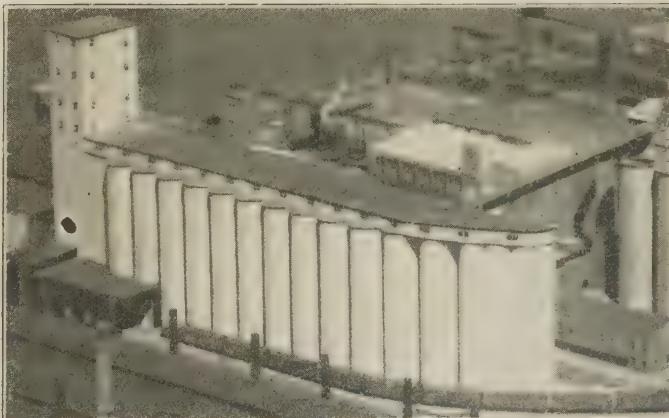
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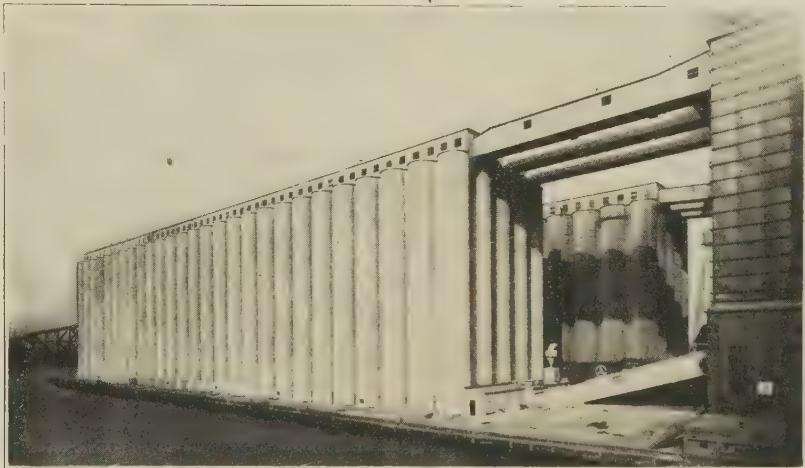
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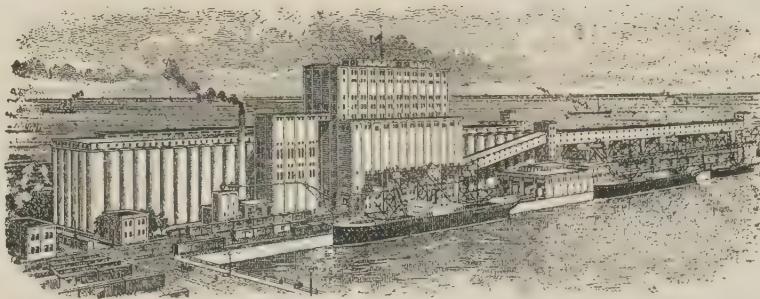


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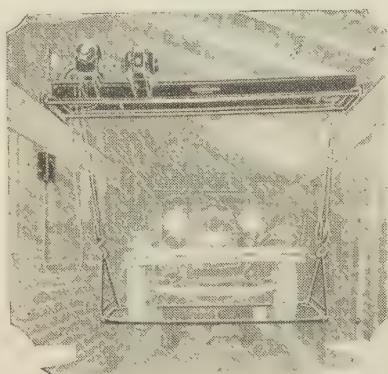
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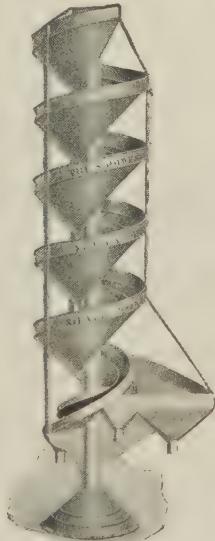
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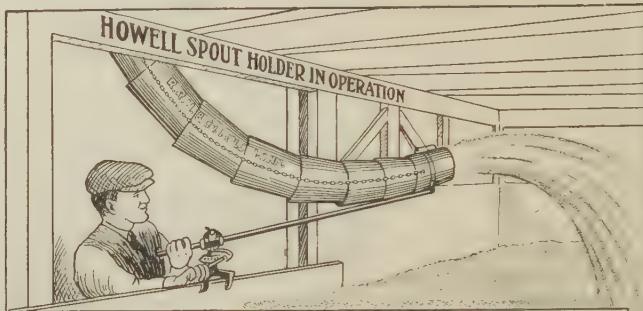
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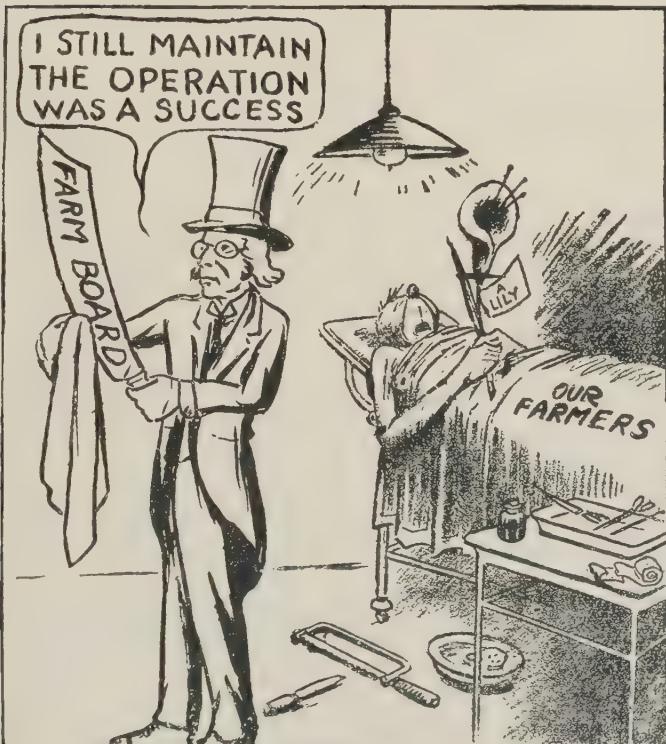
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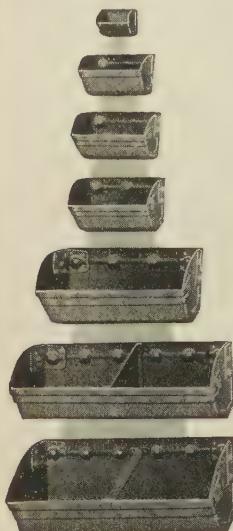
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This places the entire burden for any misunderstanding of your intentions upon the other party and protects you against the expensive misinterpretation of your trades.

The use of these confirmations makes for safer business. Spaces are provided for recording all essential conditions of each trade.

Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size 5 1/2 x 8". Order Form No. 6 CB. Weight, 9 oz. Price, 90 cents at Chicago.

**Grain & Feed Journals
CONSOLIDATED**
332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

**Your Elevator's Wants Are
Supplied in These Columns**

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

WESTERN IOWA—30,000 bu. elevator and feed mill for sale or lease; facilities for handling some coal. Write A. Fraser, Aurelia, Ia., for full information.

ILLINOIS—60,000 bus. grain elevator for sale; in central part of state; only elevator in town; A. T. & S. F. R. R. No trades. Toluca Grain & Supply Co., Toluca, Ill.

NO. ILL.—Elevator for sale quick; only business at small station sells lumber, coal, building supplies. Must sell profitable business close estate. Holcomb-Dutton Lumber Company, Sycamore, Ill.

WISCONSIN Grain Elevator, potato house, hay house, coal buildings, etc., for sale; on C. & N. W. R. R., direct to Chicago and St. Paul. In good farming country. Address Mrs. Julia Niebuh, Fall Creek, Wis.

KANSAS—Concrete Grain Tanks, 60,000 bushel capacity; located in best wheat section of state. Also five iron clad elevators within radius of fourteen miles. Concrete tanks for sale cheap to settle estate. Colburn Bros. Co., McPherson, Kans.

INDIANA—13,500-bus. iron-clad and cribbed elevator for sale; plant and machinery in first-class condition; good business; must sell to settle estate; only elevator in town; coal, feed and seeds. Wayne Co. Address 66L3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL INDIANA—35,000 bus. iron-clad elevator for sale; on Big Four R. R.; good territory; no competition; grinding; feed; seed; fertilizer; fencing and coal yard equipped with conveyor. A bargain if taken soon. Write 67Q13 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

MINNESOTA cleaning and transfer elevator for sale; 130,000 bushels; three track scales; good cleaning machinery; electric power good condition. Excellent transit location; fine dairy territory. Bargain easy terms payment. Write 66B6, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Illinois.

VERMONT—One of the finest privately owned elevators in the East for sale; electrically equipped; own side track; 15,000 bu. bulk also 15 car bag storage; situated in center of fine dairy section. Owner unable to look after the business. Write 66M2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

ILLINOIS—Modern grain elevator for sale; 100,000 bushel capacity; Illinois Central R. R.; handles over 250,000 bushels annually; very best reason for selling; cash only—no trades. This elevator is located in Minonk, Ill.; Woodford County. If interested wire or write Al Meierhofer, Minonk, Ill.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

MINN.—30,000 bus. well built elevator for sale, hopper and wagon scales, siding and coal trestle, main line Great Northern Ry. Osakis Mfg. Co., Osakis, Minn.

IOWA—Grain elevator for sale; 20,000 bus. capacity; 11 bins; built in 1921; fully equipped; splendid grain territory; one other elevator; price \$6,400. Write Box A, Pomeroy, Iowa.

OKLA.—12,000 bu. elevator for sale in corn belt; coal and feed and hammer mill also; up-to-date hatchery 30,000 egg capacity in connection. For more information write E. C. Wegener, Minco, Okla.

KANSAS—8,000 bu. iron-clad elvtr., warehouse and coal sheds for sale; in heart of northeastern Kans. corn territory; good crop prospects; elevator in operation; cash or terms. Write 67P2 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

Some SERVICE to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

NORTH CENTRAL OHIO—17,000 bu. concrete and hollow tile elevator for sale; on Big Four R. R. Good trade in fertilizer, livestock, hay, coal and other sidelines. Good territory to draw from. Farmers Elevator Company, St. James, Ohio.

ELEVATOR BROKERS

ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. McGuire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ALMOST ANYTHING YOU WANT can be promptly obtained through JOURNAL want ads.

ELEVATOR AND FEED MILL

CHICAGO—Elevator and feed mill complete for sale; operating; capacity 5 to 6 cars per day. Bargain. Write 65V7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATORS WANTED

THREE FARMS in exchange for grain elevator. J. S. Coon, State Bank Bldg., Evanston, Ill.

MILLS FOR SALE

WISCONSIN—Custom flour and feed mill for sale; half price; reason for selling—old age. Information write Box 84, Phillips, Wis.

PARTNER WANTED

WANT A PARTNER to buy half interest in good grain and local business; only house in town. Write 67Q3 Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Illinois.

FEED MILL FOR SALE

ILLINOIS—An up-to-date Feed mill for sale with a modern residence adjoining. R. S. Freas, Milledgeville, Ill.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WANT TO SELL an interest in a mixed feed mill in the prosperous San Joaquin Valley of California. Doing an excellent business. Write 67N1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

WHATEVER your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, Chicago. 9,800 grain men look to these columns twice each month for real opportunities.

BUSINESS LOCATION for sale in the center of Frederick's business district. On B. & O. Railway siding, near B. & O. freight depot. A thoroughly equipped modern grain elevator and farm supply business; convenient for receiving and loading feed, grain, fertilizer or other commodities. About 8000 square feet floor space, strongly supported; 9000 bushel capacity storage bins, also elevating and cleaning machinery. A one ton capacity electric operated elevator. One Jay Bee No. 2 Standard 30-h.p. Hammer Mill with direct connected electric motor. A very desirable property. Size of lot 50'x70'6". Will be priced attractively. Apply Farmers Co-op. Ass'n, Inc., Frederick, Md.

WANT ADS WORK WONDERS

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. READ and USE THEM.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books

Two Railroad Claim Books for overcharge in freight or weight. Each book contains 100 original and 100 duplicate blanks with two-page index and four sheets of carbon; slightly soiled. Very special at \$1.25 and postage. Order "Special 411-E."

Memo of Agreement—Grain contracts for contracting grain and seed from farmers; is extensively used by grain dealers to avoid taking chances with verbal contracts. Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are also on bond paper. Check bound, 50 sets to a book with two pieces of carbon paper. Order by name, special price 75 cents to close out.

Gold Bricks of Speculation, a study of speculation and its counterfeits and an expose of the methods of bucketshop and "Get-Rich-Quick" swindles. We have a few of these interesting books soiled from display, written by John Hill, Jr., of the Chicago Board of Trade, which we will send on receipt of \$1.00 each and postage to carry. Weight 4 lbs. Order "Gold Bricks of Speculation Special."

Clark's Double Indexed Car Receiver's Register gives ready reference to the record of any car. Facing pages 11x16 inches of heavy ledger paper are each ruled into five columns, those on the left being numbered 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4, while columns on the right are numbered 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. Each column is ruled into three distinct divisions with the following sub-headings: "Initial," "Car No." and "Record." The marginal index figure which is repeated in upper corner of each right hand page represents the right hand or unit figure of the number entered, while the column heading is the second or tens figure. The required number can be instantly found if properly entered. Form 40, with space for 12,000 cars, sells new for \$2.50, and Form 42, with space for 21,600 cars, \$3.25. Have two pretty badly soiled Form 42 "Special" for \$1.75 each; also one Form 40 "Special" for \$2.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated
332 South LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

SITUATION WANTED

EXPERIENCED Grain Buyer desires position in grain elevator. References. Address 67PS Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

EXPERIENCED Elevator Man would like position as manager of country line elevator. Best of references. Write Box 305, Kingsley, Ia.

EXPERIENCED Elevator Man desires position; has had experience in handling all kinds of grain, seeds, coal and all other sidelines. Write 67Q14 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

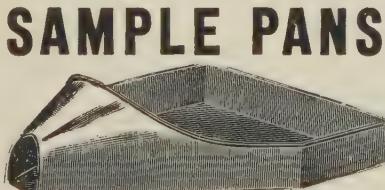
WANT WORK as bookkeeper in elevator or feed store; eleven years experience at book-keeping and other clerical work. Thirty years of age; references. Write John C. Coggeshall, Carlos, Indiana.

WANT POSITION as manager of country elevator. Experienced, efficient, honest. Always made money for my former employers. Perfectly clean record. Can commence work in about 30 days. Address 66M15 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

POSITION WANTED as superintendent of terminal or mill elevator; 15 years actual experience blending and operating terminal elevator; am familiar with all feed and elevator machinery. Can go anywhere. Best of refs. Write 67Q8 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

HELP WANTED

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain & Feed Journals, Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.



Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 16\frac{1}{2}$, \$2.00
at Chicago.

Seed Size, $1\frac{1}{2} \times 9 \times 11$, \$1.65
at Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

HAY

HAY WANTED AND FOR SALE

Hay—all Kinds—Bought and Sold
Write for Prices
John Devlin Hay Company
192 N. Clark St. Chicago, Illinois

MOTORS FOR SALE

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A. C. and D. C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 30 to 60 h.p., 1200 and 1800 r.p.m. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service.

V. M. Nussbaum & Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.

MOTOR BARGAINS

One $1\frac{1}{2}$ h.p. Howell Motor, almost new; one 7 h.p. Howell Motor, 440 voltage, almost new; one 30 h.p. Fairbanks, Morse Motor, 370 voltage. All motors in excellent condition. Three phase, 25 cycle. Someone will get a bargain. Metamora Elevator Co., Metamora, O.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED

Buyers of this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMO-MOTORS" columns of Grain & Feed Journals—the medium for power bargains.

MOTOR SERVICE

ELECTRIC MOTORS repaired, rented and sold. Independent Electric Machinery Co., 300 Southwest Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.

SCALES FOR SALE

A REAL BARGAIN—A four bushel Richardson Automatic Scale for sale; in good condition. Bentley Farmers Elevator Co., Bentley, Ill.

BARGAINS—4 and 5 bu. Richardson Automatic Scales for sale; in topnotch condition. W. H. Cramer Const. Co., No. Platte, Neb.

FOR QUICK DISPOSAL—Howe continuous 7 bu. automatic dump scale for sale; in splendid condition. Ed. F. Mangelsdorf & Bro., St. Louis, Missouri.

SCALES FOR SALE—Richardson and Fairbanks-Morse 4, 6, 8 and 15 bushel. Excellent condition. Standard Mill Supply Co., 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

SECOND HAND scales for sale of any make, size or price, always find ready buyers when represented in the "Scales for Sale" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated.

ENGINES WANTED

WANTED Gas Power Unit to develop 40 h. p., to drive Hammermill. Wolfe Grain Company, Shipshewana, Ind.

KEEP POSTED

**GRAIN
& FEED JOURNALS**
CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

A consolidation of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the *Grain & Feed Journals* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator..... Post Office.....

State.....

Receiving Books For Grain Buyers

Duplicating Contract Book, for the purchase of grain from farmers. Contains 100 originals printed on bond paper and perforated, and 100 duplicates on manila, with ruled spaces on the back for entering amounts delivered, numbered in duplicate. Check bound, size $5\frac{1}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$ inches, supplied with four sheets of carbon. Order Form 10DC. Price \$1.15. Weight 1 lb.

Receiving and Stock Book for keeping a record of each kind of grain received in separate columns, so buyer may easily determine total amount of any kind of grain on hand. Size $9\frac{1}{4} \times 11\frac{1}{4}$, 200 pages, with a capacity for 4000 wagon loads. Well printed on linen ledger paper, bound in strong board with leather back and corners. Order Form 321. Price \$8.00. Weight 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.

Scale Ticket Copying Book contains 150 leaves of scale tickets, four to a leaf. Each leaf folds back upon itself, so that with the use of carbon paper, it will make a complete copy of the original on the stub, with one writing. Original tickets forming the outer half of leaf are machine perforated. Printed on bond paper, check bound, size $9\frac{1}{4} \times 11$, supplied with four sheets of carbon. Order Form 78. Price, \$1.55. Weight 2 lbs.

Grain Scale Book, a combined Journal and Receiving book with index. Each man's grain is entered on his own page, or a page may be allotted to each kind of grain received. Both debits and credits are posted to the ledger. Contains 252 numbered pages and index, size $10\frac{1}{4} \times 15\frac{1}{4}$, and will accommodate 10,332 wagon loads. Printed on linen ledger, bound in extra heavy black cloth covers, with leather back and corners. Order Form 23. Price \$4.75. Weight 5 lbs.

Grain Receiving Register is designed for recording the receipts of wagon loads of grain. Loads may be entered in consecutive order, or different sections of the book may be devoted to different kinds of grain. Book contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, size $8\frac{1}{4} \times 14$ inches, each of which is ruled for 41 entries, giving a total capacity of 8200 wagon loads. Well printed and substantially bound in full canvas. Order Form 12AA. Price \$3.00. Weight 3 lbs.

Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book, designed to facilitate the recording of number of loads from one farmer in a short time. Book contains 225 leaves, size 12×12 inches with 33 lines each, perforated down the middle; the inside half of the leaf remains in the book, and the outer half with the same ruling printed on the reverse side, folds back over the left half with carbon between. Outer half is given to farmer. It may also be used by line agents in making daily reports to headquarters. Check bound with canvas back, nine sheets of carbon. Order Form 66. Price \$3.00. Weight 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Grain Receiving Ledger, may be used first as a Stock Book by posting the receipts daily, weekly or monthly from some other portion of this book, or from any other scale book, giving a page to the commodity handled; Second, as a patrons' ledger, by giving a full or half page to each patron; Third, pages may be used to enter each load of grain received in consecutive order under their respective commodity headings. The book contains 200 numbered pages with 44 lines each, and marginal index in front, size $8\frac{1}{4} \times 13\frac{1}{4}$, ruled with the usual column headings, including Debit and Credit columns. Printed on linen ledger paper and well bound in black cloth sides with keratol back and corners. Order Form 48. Price \$3.50. Weight 3 lbs. Form 43XX contains 400 pages same as above. Price \$5.50. Weight 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

All Prices are for Chicago Delivery.
Postage Extra.

Printed and Supplied by

**Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated**
332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

BARGAINS—Truck Dump, Truck and Loading Scales, Feed Mill Mixer and Sheller all O. K. Freeland Farm Supply, West Point, Ind.

REAL BARGAINS—One 8 duct Hall Distributor and one 4 bushel Richardson Scale for sale. Western Engineering Co., 713 Cooper Bldg., Denver, Colo.

AIR-BLAST CAR LOADER, new, best on market. Wonderful value. Write or wire Standard Mill Supply Company, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

PULLEYS, Shafting and Hangers for sale. Let us quote you on any size you need. Standard Mill Supply Company, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

BATCH MIXERS. The best you can buy. Any desired capacity. Get our prices. Write or wire Standard Mill Supply Company, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR QUICK SALE

Motor and belt driven single and double head attrition mills, slightly used, fully guaranteed. Wire, phone or write for extremely attractive prices. DIAMOND HULLER CO., Winona, Minn.

REAL BARGAINS

Prompt Attention. Quick Shipments.

When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty.

Write us without delay.

SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.
9 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

Price Current Books Reduced for Clearance

Record of Receipts—We have a small stock of these Price Current Grain Reporter form 83 which we are selling out at bargain prices. They are good grain receiving records, size $15\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ ins., 150 pages, linen ledger paper, well bound, with cols. for "Date, Driver, Gross, Tare, Net, Bus. Price, Kind, Seller, Amount" in the order named. Priced at only \$2.50, as is.

Record of Cars Shipped—A few copies of Form 85 are being closed out at greatly reduced prices. They are complete car recording forms with 80 double pages, good grade linen ledger paper, well bound with cloth back and corners. Size $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ ins. Column headings from left to right are, "Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car No., Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Insp., Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight, Bushels, Destination, Bushels. Over, Short, Price, Amount, Freight, Other Chgs., Remarks." A good buy at \$2.25. Order Form 85.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, Consolidated
332 South LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

What have you?

FOR SALE
An Elevator
Machinery
Seeds

Do you want?

An Elevator
Machinery
Position
Partner
Seeds
Help

Grain & Feed Journals
CONSOLIDATED
CHICAGO, ILL.

readers who would like to know.
Tell them thru a "For Sale &
Want" Ad. Costs 25 cents per
type line.

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR QUICK DISPOSAL—Feed packers, feeders, roller mills, grinders, corn shellers, transmission, shafting, pulleys, belting. 1 32-inch motor driven attrition mill, reels. Everything for feed mill and elevator. Write me for your wants in used machinery. E. J. Dalby, No. 4, Flour Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.

NEW AND USED MACHINERY FOR SALE

Attrition Mills, 3 pair high Feed Mill, Driers, Bag-Closing Machines, Steel Elevator Legs complete with exception of belt "for 24" belt, approximately 100' centers. 4 Steel elevator legs complete with belt 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' centers, 14x7 buckets. Many other machines. Write or wire your requirements. STANDARD MILL SUPPLY COMPANY, 1305 Waldheim Building, Kansas City, Missouri.

NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY

1 Air Blast Car Loader; 1 Car Puller; 1 Large Dings Magnetic Pulley; Elevators, all sizes; 2-ton Freight Elevator; 1 Humphrey Manlift; Belt Conveyors; $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1-bu. Richardson Automatic Scales; 1000 lb. Batch Mixer; Cold Molasses Mixer; 1 Bag Piler; 1 Special New Wheat Cleaner; Cleaners and Separators, all makes and sizes; 1 Corn Cutter; 1 Corn Cracker and Grader; Corn Shellers; Corn Meal Bolters; Corn Scourers; used Attrition Mills, all makes and sizes; Hammer Mills, new and used; 1 new Erie 100-h.p. Steam Engine; Diesel Engines and Motors. Everything for the Feed Mill and Elevator. We Sell for Less. Write your Wants. A. D. Hughes Company, Wayland, Mich.

MACHINES WANTED

WANTED—Small size Rosco Ajax Oat Huller. Tipton Mig. Co., Box 66, Tipton, Ind.

USED FEED MIXER wanted—half ton or 1500-lb. that will do good work. Vernon Elevator Co., Vernon, Mich.

WANT TO BUY complete Midget Flour Milling Plant, also feed grinding and mixing outfit, and 10-ton dump scale. Might consider mill ready to run if priced right. Elmer G. Prall, Freeport, Ill.

WANTED

Hammer Mills, 9x30" and larger Roller Mills, Automatic Scales, Feed and Flour Mixers, Grinders, Attrition Mills, 8x32" Reels, Feeders, Bleachers. Give price and full description. Address 63N14, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

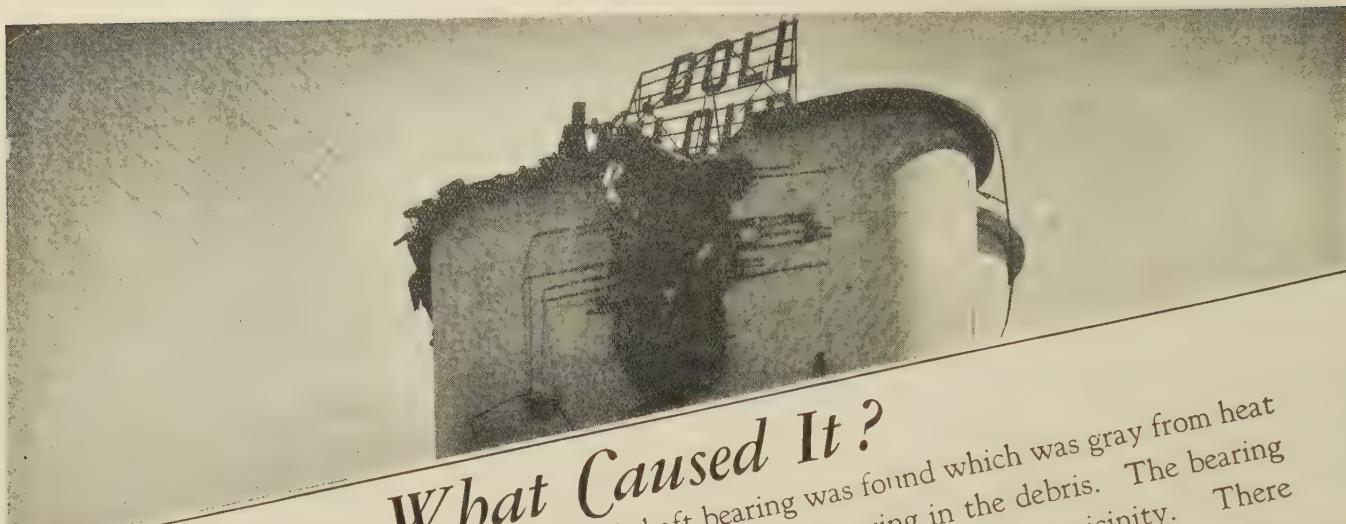
WE HAVE A PLACE for three or four used Dreadnaught, or other single head mills, 20-inch mills and for three or four used Dreadnaught Crushers. Both must be full ball bearing, late pattern and in good running condition. Make best prices and we will try to place these. Goodrich Construction Co., Winchester, Ind.

THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of the Grain Dealers Journal is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employee, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

What Will Become of the Lambs?

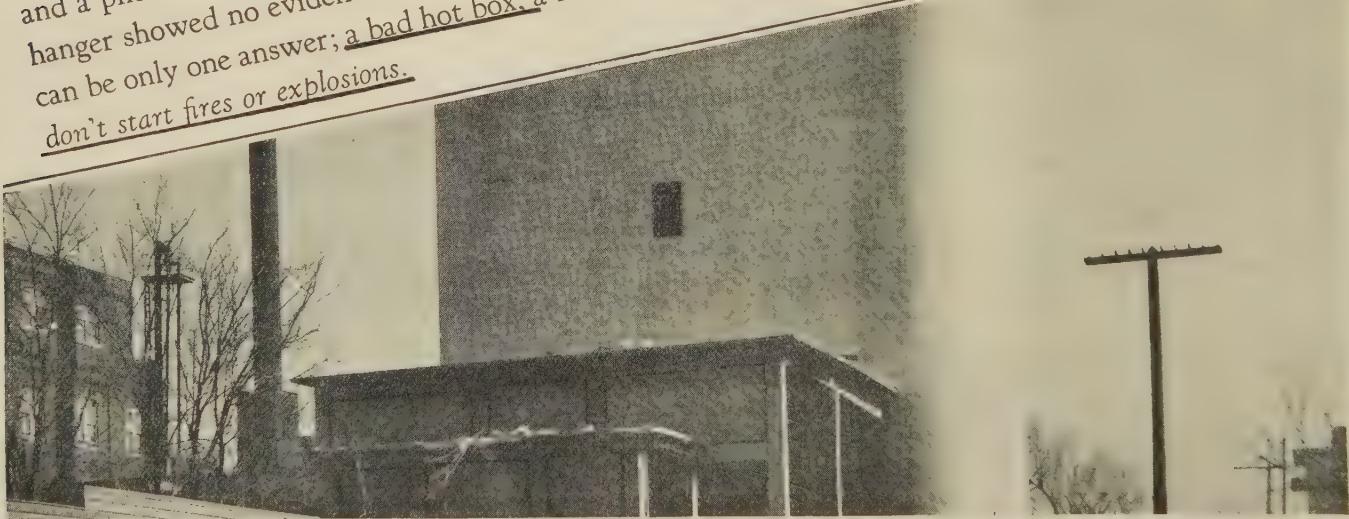


From New York Tribune



What Caused It?

In removing the slabs from the roof, a head shaft bearing was found which was gray from heat and a pile of melted babbitt was laying immediately under the bearing in the debris. The bearing hanger showed no evidence of heat nor did any other piece of equipment in that vicinity. There can be only one answer; a bad hot box, a little flame, and then the explosion. Anti-friction bearings don't start fires or explosions.



Don't Risk An Explosion

THEY were just finishing taking in five cars of very dirty wheat at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon when...a series of three dust explosions... and the picture tells its own story of what happened to these concrete elevators. What caused it? You have the answer above... in the exact words of the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau.

Don't wait until it happens to your elevator. Profit by the lessons from this explosion and numerous others..install **SKF** Bearings, Hangers and Pillow Blocks.

A grain elevator is subject to all sorts of strains

and it is almost impossible to keep shafts lined up through the cycles of loading and unloading.

SKF Self-Aligning Ball Bearings are the only bearings that cannot bind when shafts are thrown out of line. On a babbitt bearing you get friction, hot boxes... *fire and explosions!*

More than this advantage of eliminating the fire hazard, **SKF** Bearings reduce power and effect savings in time, labor and lubricant.

Write today for full particulars giving details of your layout. **SKF** engineers will show you how... without obligation.

SKF INDUSTRIES, INC., 40 E. 34th ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.

2746

Use **SKF** BALL BEARINGS

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00; to Canada, prepaid, \$2.50.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain and Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth. Member A. B. C.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, AUGUST 12, 1931

PIANOS, theater tickets, marriage certificates and shaves are being traded for wheat, but the regular grain dealer continues to offer the best deal, hard cash.

BULLETIN boards in elevator driveways should be supplied daily with fresh material, otherwise the matter will become stale and the elevator operators will lose this influential medium for disseminating information of help to farmers.

WANTED: A Mortician with boxes large enough to bury two corpses that are greatly offending many communities not far distant from the wheat and cotton fields. Only undertakers willing to guarantee complete and permanent burial need to apply.—The Farm Board.

PILING WHEAT in the open, both at stations and in fields of Western Kansas has developed a new hazard for the wheat owner. Notwithstanding the price is very unsatisfactory, the night prowlers have made away with many truck loads and buyers at distant stations have purchased stolen grain without suspecting it.

BUENOS AIRES Grain Futures Market is not worried to death by government regulations, and is so prosperous that the members are trying to devise some way of distributing \$4,000,000 of the accumulated profits among themselves. The Chicago Board of Trade, on the other hand, has been assessing its members heavily every year, because the Board as an organization is not in business.

WAGON SCALES in Iowa according to the inspectors of the State Dairy & Food Division are far from correct, in fact one out of every eight of the 466 inspected during 1930 were found to be out of line. Not all of the 58 out of line scales were weighing against the owner, but enough of them to convince all grain buyers of the necessity of having wagon and truck scales inspected frequently if you desire to get all the grain you pay for.

SO MANY members of Congress have been outspoken recently in their criticism of the bungling methods of the Farm Board, it is doubtful if any other member of Congress will have enough nerve even to suggest the appropriation of additional funds for Farm Board wasting. Senator Reed of Pennsylvania in a recent letter wrote of the Farm Board: "I am of the opinion that it will not long survive the denunciation of its policies by business men and farmers alike." The stronger the criticism and the stronger the denunciation by everyone affected by the Agricultural Marketing Act the sooner it will be repealed. Speak louder.

FORTUNATELY the movement of the new crop of wheat to market has been materially reduced by the low price credited to the depressing influence of the large surplus stock being held over by the Farm Board. Terminal storehouses are so badly congested with Farm Board holdings, all off-grade offerings of new wheat will be discounted sharply because no room is available for special binning of off-grade grain. Wheat that is bleached or damp may get so hot before elevator operators can handle it properly that its value will be greatly reduced. So it will be much better to keep off-grade grain at home, cleaning and blowing it frequently until the terminal market congestion is materially reduced.

CO-OPERATION is stressed by the Farm Board and its set-ups; but the Farmers National Grain Corporation has refused to give information as to available storage capacity at Minneapolis and Duluth-Superior to the Northwest Shippers Advisory Board as is done by every grain elevator operator. It is the co-operation of the regular trade that has made the various joint railroad and shippers advisory boards so valuable in forecasting the demand for cars and making the most effective use of rolling stock and warehouse room. This churlish action is typical of a bureaucratic organization that as it grows bigger and bigger adopts more and more the "public be damned" attitude.

GRASSHOPPERS have given the farmers of Nebraska and South Dakota something different to think about. While this traveling insect has caused unusual depredation to the growing crops, the large stocks of wheat held by the Farm Board continues to depress the market. If the hoppers had only done away with the Farm Board and its stock of wheat, the farmers in the rest of the country would have exultantly yelled, "Hurrah!"

THE IOWA bankers group that adopted a resolution last week refusing to accept for collection drafts that bear the notation that proceeds of collection are to be treated as a trust fund forget that the grain shippers are their best friends and customers. Group No. 9 of the Iowa Bankers Ass'n can not be compelled to accept the drafts so marked, but they can not get around the Iowa law giving preference to draft collections in receiverships of state banks.

COUNTRY elevator operators as well as many farmers are storing wheat, confident that the market cannot go much lower and hopeful that the advance in price, due to failure of spring wheat and Canadian crop will advance the price sufficiently to meet all their expenses of holding. Prices are now at such a low figure their advance would seem to be much more probable than a further decline. Sellers seem to have gone on a strike and country buyers are encouraging them to hold out for more money.

KANSAS farmers in the vicinity of Bucklin are trying to express their disgust with the Farm Board's methods by decorating their wheat laden trucks with pictures of a jackass labelled "Farm Board." This is a perfect classification of the malady from which the farmers are in greatest need of relief and the more vigorously they advertise their dissatisfaction with the Government's attempt to compel them to pool their products the sooner will the political racketeers abandon the Farm Board.

RECENT DISCLOSURES of dishonest practices in Canadian Wheat Pools has opened the eyes of many farmers to the real reason for the heated agitation for the compulsory pooling of all wheat grown in the Prairie Provinces. If the managers of these pools had succeeded in having laws enacted making the pooling of all wheat compulsory, they might also have succeeded in covering up their dishonest practices and thereby kept the wheat growers in the dark as to what pooling was really costing them. The cost of marketing grain through pools instead of thru the long established competitive marketing system has increased the cost of marketing to growers of Western Canada about 11 cents a bushel more than they would have paid for marketing wheat thru the regular channels. However, as the Pool now owes the provincial governments about \$23,000,000, it does not seem likely that grain growers will entrust anymore grain to the pool plan of "orderly marketing."

GRAIN elevator owners who are anxious to protect their property from fire are installing automatic fire alarm systems which can be depended upon to sound a gong whenever a bearing becomes overheated. The efficiency of this device has been recognized by the mutual fire insurance companies in a reduced premium on plants so protected, so the installation of the automatic alarm system not only reduces the elevator owners' cost of insurance but reduces his worry from friction fires.

ATTEMPTS of one Kansas elevator operator to start a Diesel engine that had just been overhauled and fitted with new rings by a mechanic who was less familiar with Diesel engines than he should have been resulted in a spray of burning gasoline igniting owners' trousers, and caused such severe burns that after three months confinement he is still unable to return to his normal activities. Owner attempted to use high-test gasoline for starting the engine, which unfortunately had its valves improperly set. A fire started in the elevator, was quickly extinguished. It is much wiser and safer to employ an expert to make repairs to new and little understood engines.

Guaranteeing Liens On Grain Marketed

Alert buyers are exercising unusual diligence in watching for liens on farmers grain. Most of the drought relief loans against the 1931 crop are recorded in the county offices so it should not be difficult for buyers to learn of all Government liens. In some states, threshermen have a lien on the crop which they thresh, however, the law covering the thresherman's lien requires him to notify the grain buyers of the district.

Grain buyers must also be on the lookout for landlord's liens. The number of tenant farmers in all of the older states is gradually increasing and tenants are changing frequently. While the primary purpose of all laws giving preference to liens on farmers grain is designed to protect those who help farmers to produce the crop, still these liens in reality make a bad debt collector of the country grain buyer, and he must exercise extra vigilance in order to avoid being required to pay for grain a second time.

Cautious dealers keep a map of each township in their territory and a list of all tenants and owners of different farms so as to enable them to protect themselves against these liens. Unless satisfied tenant has right to sell buyer issues check for grain delivered payable to the order of both landlord and tenant. Then the grain buyer is relieved from any liability to landlord for rent of premises. The grain buyer would not voluntarily be a party to tenant's swindling his debtors, but as he buys grain from all comers every business day of the year, it is but natural that he should be imposed upon by many debt dodgers unless he exercises extra vigilance in preventing growers collecting for grain covered by liens.

Racketeers Reaching for Farmers Elevators

The sooner the racketeers who are straining every influence to gain control of all the farmers elevators in the country as well as complete control of the farmers grain, attain their goal, the sooner will the wild dreams of these grasping visionaries be blasted by their own inefficiency.

Agitators without any practical business experience could not hope to succeed in any line of merchandising even with governmental help, but when they attempt to conduct a grain business which for eighty years has been conducted by men long experienced in this special line on fractions of a cent margin, then it is ridiculous to expect them to attain success.

Political soothsayers may really expect wonderful results from the marketing efforts of the farm agitators, but the agitators themselves are not interested in the results to the growers. What they alone aspire to is "adequate compensation for their labor in behalf of farmers."

The depressing influence of the large stocks of wheat and cotton now held by the Farm Board of itself should be enough to disillusion the most optimistic of any practical results from governmental meddling in marketing methods. If the Farm Board had started with the firm resolve to do as much injury as possible to the interests of the farmers they could not have succeeded more completely.

Two More Dust Explosions

The crop of new wheat seems to be unusually dry and naturally its handling through terminal elevators creates and stirs up more dust than is customary, so that operators of terminal transfer and cleaning houses have experienced unusual difficulty in keeping their plants free from accumulations of dust. The explosion in Mann Bros. feed mill at Buffalo July 22, has been traced direct to a bolt which had just passed through an attrition mill into boot of leg. The leg casing was badly damaged, but no one was injured.

The explosion in the Wabash Elevator at Kansas City July 31 is reported to have injured 16 workmen, most of whom were engaged in installing machinery. Both of these explosions as well as the explosion at the Midwest Elevator in Indianapolis on July 10th occurred in the boot, which emphasizes the need of exercising greater caution so as to prevent the admission of metal or other foreign material to grain being handled.

In each case, explosion seems to have been started by a spark from passing metal or other hard substance being roughly handled by the leg cups in the boot. Screens, magnetic separators and riddles can be used to advantage at every point to remove foreign material and thus reduce the explosion hazard. It will also be necessary to keep dust collecting equipment in operation and eleva-

tor cleaned frequently in order to prevent accumulation of sufficient dust to cause a second and generally the most destructive explosion. Workers in many elevators are required to wear rubber heels so as to prevent striking a spark on concrete floor of dusty elevator.

The trade has become fully convinced that the dust explosion hazard is ever present, hence every precaution must be exercised to keep down the dust, prevent sparks and thus minimize this dangerous explosion hazard.

Stabilization Undesirable

The leading automobile manufacturer of Detroit recently said: "When you stabilize anything you are as likely to stabilize all the wrongs as well as all the rights. A free nation of businessmen can carry on better than any small group of national overseers."

Without change there can be no progress. The level of prices must rise and fall with changes in the ease or difficulty with which commodities are produced. Artificial fixation of price leads to deficiency of production if the fixed price is too low and to over-supply if it is too high.

Left alone to fluctuate up and down prices act naturally as a stimulant or a brake on production.

The original McNary-Haugen bill provided for a varying price for grains in harmony with the prices of other commodities, but the present Agricultural Marketing Act leaves it to the whim of the Farm Board.

While the Farmers National Grain Corporation was buying at pegged prices Mr. C. E. Huff, pres. of the Farmers National, at the Kansas Agricultural Convention was questioned by Mr. Berns who said: "One can buy wheat at Chicago, at Kansas City, at Dodge City, at certain prices. Somebody must determine that, and I am interested in knowing who. There must be some one who says what the price is to be. The price does not merely exist of itself."

Mr. Huff, who knew, said he was sorry he could not answer, "not because of personal reluctance, but because such a statement would be untimely and lay bare the whole background."

"The price which the Farm Board believed could be maintained and which it honestly tried to maintain for American agriculture, not as being specifically the price it could pay the grower or the price the consumer could afford to pay, was the price then reflected as the one which was believed could be maintained with financial support.

"That conviction proved not to be a sound one. The price could not be maintained there when not long since it became evident we were going into a world condition of absolute market smash-up, and that if such a thing resulted in the United States it would mean the heaping of disaster upon disaster, not only in agriculture, but the spreading of ruin to related institutions."

Mr. Berns was unable to ascertain the name of the individual who fixed the price for the United States. Perhaps a congressional inquiry next December may have better luck. The Farm Board will present a lot of problems for Congressional investigation next December.

Absence of Speculative Buyers Buying Cause of Low Prices

An effort has been made at Washington to make it appear that short selling is responsible for the falling prices of wheat. But what are the facts? From May 1 to May 29 the price of July wheat at Chicago declined from 63 cents to 60 cents. If the allegations of the politicians had any basis of fact the open trades should have shown an increase during this time due to short selling. But the reverse is true. The open commitments were 104,783,000 bus. May 1 and 70,437,000 bus. May 29. The irony is that the Grain Futures Administration to which we are indebted for these figures was created by business baiters at Washington in the hope of getting facts to support legislation to put the exchanges out of business.

Over longer periods of time the same relationship between heavy speculation and high prices can be shown. Back in September, 1929, the open interest in wheat futures on the Chicago Board of Trade was very large, averaging 337,054,000 bus., according to the Grain Futures Administration; and the price of December wheat averaged \$1.39. At that time there was not anywhere near 337,000,000 bus. in the visible supply, and the open trades must have been in part what the politicians choose to call "wind wheat." Now the open trades are away under the visible supply, the open trades being pitifully small at 85,000,000 bus., yet wheat is 90 cents per bushel lower.

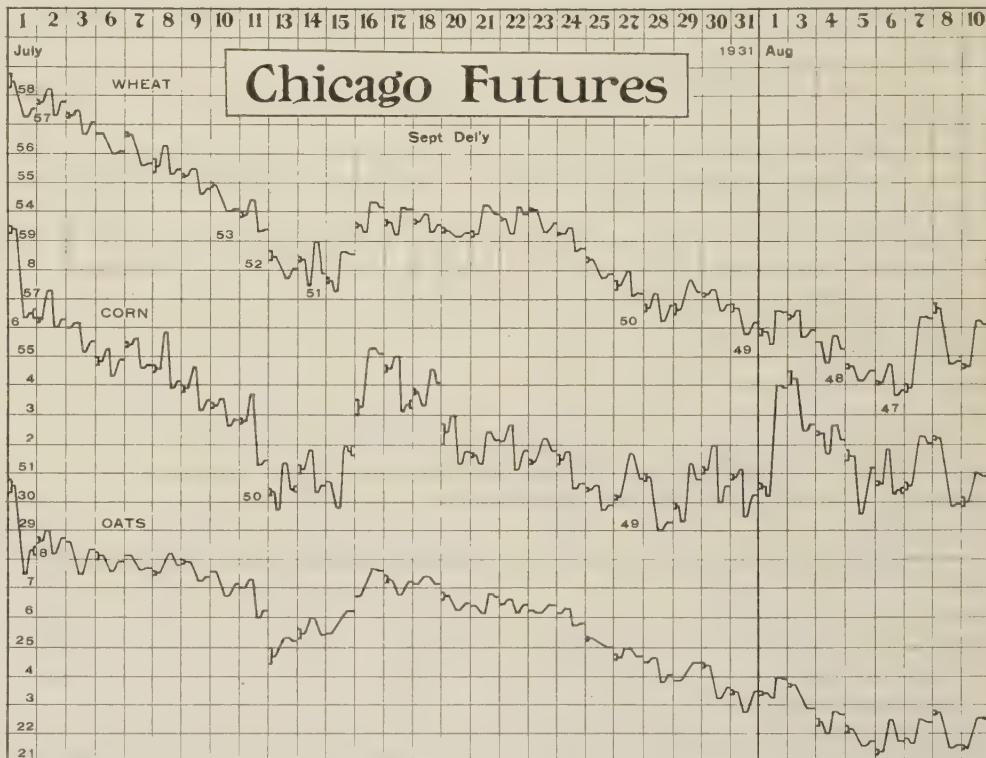
If there was the slightest scintilla of truth in the charges of manipulation by short sellers, there should be some value in manipulation by holders, yet the manipulation by the Stabilization Corporation has been ineffective. When private investors held wheat before the advent of the Farm Board the stocks in elevators and mills was hedged. Now with open trades of 85,-

000,000 and stocks in all elevators, mills and terminals of 269,000,000 bus. on July 1, 1931, as reported by Russell's, there is obviously 184,000,000 unhedged, that is, unsold, on the futures markets. Theoretically such a great concentrated holding ought to force higher prices, but bullish manipulation is as much a failure as bear selling even when attempted by the powerful United States government, in defiance of the laws of supply and demand.

Why Wheat Price is Low

The factors depressing the price of wheat to a level the lowest in the Liverpool market since A. D. 1592, are overproduction, accumulation of stocks, political uncertainty, government interference with normal marketing and appreciation of gold.

For five years past world production has been in excess of world consumption. Last year Russia contributed a large crop; and this year winter wheat is a large crop in



The Corn Products Refining Co. has bought a large interest in the Resinox Corporation, hitherto owned by the Commercial Solvents Corporation, and manufacturing synthetic resin at Metuchen, N. J.

the United States. The pressure of supplies was temporarily increased after Aug. 1 when the new freight rates went into effect and on Aug. 6 Chicago September wheat made the record low of 47½ cents. Even this quotation is too high compared with Liverpool prices, which should be 10 to 12 cents higher instead of only 5 cents as at present, allowing for cost of shipment from Chicago to Liverpool.

The government accumulation of a quarter of a billion bushels has frightened private investors out of the market. The expectation on the part of buyers for milling or export that the government supplies would come on the market at attractive bargain prices has led to postponement of buying and consequent low prices.

The appreciation of gold is a cause of low prices more apparent to economists than to the dealers in grain, and it has affected all commodities. Higher gold value has depreciated cotton, copper, cocoa, zinc, silver, sugar and rubber as well as wheat. The supply of gold remaining practically the same year after year, while the quantity of commodities and paper values such as stocks and bonds to be measured in terms of gold has doubled, the price must be halved.

Government pool marketing of wheat has been a great success except for the fact that the farmers wouldn't pool and there hasn't been any market.—*Judge*.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for September delivery at the following markets for the past three weeks, have been as follows, in cents per bushel:

Wheat

| | July 22 | July 23 | July 24 | July 25 | July 27 | July 28 | July 29 | July 30 | July 31 | Aug. 1 | Aug. 3 | Aug. 4 | Aug. 5 | Aug. 6 | Aug. 7 | Aug. 8 | Aug. 10 | Aug. 11 |
|---------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| Chicago | 53 3/4 | 53 3/4 | 52 5/8 | 51 1/4 | 51 1/4 | 50 9/16 | 51 1/4 | 50 3/4 | 50 1/2 | 50 1/2 | 49 1/4 | 48 1/2 | 47 3/4 | 50 1/4 | 48 3/4 | 50 | 49 1/2 | |
| *Winnipeg | 59 1/2 | 59 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 55 | 55 1/2 | 55 1/2 | 56 1/2 | 55 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 52 1/2 | 52 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 56 1/2 | 56 1/2 |
| *Liverpool | 60 3/4 | 60 3/4 | 59 5/8 | 59 1/2 | 58 5/8 | 58 1/2 | 59 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 55 1/2 | 54 | 53 1/2 | 56 1/2 | 55 1/2 | 55 1/2 | 56 1/2 |
| Kansas City | 46 3/4 | 46 1/2 | 45 3/4 | 45 1/2 | 44 | 43 3/4 | 44 1/2 | 43 1/2 | 43 | 43 1/2 | 42 1/2 | 41 1/2 | 40 1/2 | 42 1/2 | 41 | 42 1/2 | 42 1/2 | |
| Minneapolis | 54 3/4 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 53 1/4 | 53 1/4 | 52 3/4 | 54 1/4 | 53 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 56 3/4 | 56 | 61 | 59 1/2 |
| Duluth, durum | 51 3/4 | 51 1/2 | 51 1/2 | 49 1/2 | 49 | 49 | 50 | 50 1/2 | 50 1/2 | 51 1/4 | 51 1/4 | 51 1/4 | 51 1/4 | 51 1/4 | 51 1/2 | 52 | 54 1/2 | 58 3/4 |
| Omaha | 43 1/2 | 43 1/2 | 42 3/4 | 41 1/2 | 41 1/2 | 41 | 42 | 41 1/2 | 40 1/2 | 39 1/2 | 39 | 39 1/2 | 39 1/2 | 42 1/2 | 41 1/2 | 42 1/2 | 42 1/2 | 42 1/2 |
| St. Louis | 51 1/2 | 51 1/2 | 50 5/8 | 49 3/4 | 48 3/4 | 48 3/4 | 49 | 49 1/4 | 48 3/4 | 48 3/4 | 47 3/4 | 47 1/2 | 45 1/2 | 45 1/2 | 48 3/4 | 46 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 |
| Milwaukee | 53 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 52 7/8 | 51 1/2 | 50 5/8 | 51 1/2 | 50 7/8 | 50 3/8 | 50 1/2 | 49 7/8 | 49 3/8 | 48 3/8 | 47 3/8 | 50 1/2 | 48 3/8 | 50 | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 |

Corn

| | July 22 | July 23 | July 24 | July 25 | July 27 | July 28 | July 29 | July 30 | July 31 | Aug. 1 | Aug. 3 | Aug. 4 | Aug. 5 | Aug. 6 | Aug. 7 | Aug. 8 | Aug. 10 | Aug. 11 |
|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| Chicago | 51 3/4 | 51 3/4 | 50 5/8 | 49 1/2 | 50 3/4 | 49 1/2 | 50 3/4 | 50 1/2 | 50 1/2 | 50 1/2 | 50 1/2 | 50 1/2 | 50 1/2 | 50 1/2 | 49 1/2 | 50 1/2 | 48 1/2 | |
| Kansas City | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 46 1/2 | 45 1/2 | 45 1/2 | 45 1/2 | 46 1/2 | 45 1/2 | 45 1/2 | 45 1/2 | 45 1/2 | 45 1/2 | 45 1/2 | 45 1/2 | 45 1/2 | 45 1/2 | 45 1/2 | 45 1/2 |
| Omaha | 46 1/2 | 46 1/2 | 45 3/4 | 45 3/4 | 45 3/4 | 44 1/2 | 45 3/4 | 45 3/4 | 45 3/4 | 45 3/4 | 45 3/4 | 45 3/4 | 45 3/4 | 45 3/4 | 45 3/4 | 45 3/4 | 45 3/4 | 45 3/4 |
| St. Louis | 51 1/2 | 51 1/2 | 50 2/8 | 49 1/2 | 50 1/2 | 49 1/2 | 49 1/2 | 49 1/2 | 49 1/2 | 51 1/2 | 51 1/2 | 49 3/4 | 49 3/4 | 51 1/2 | 51 1/2 | 50 | 50 1/2 | 50 1/2 |
| Milwaukee | 51 1/2 | 51 1/2 | 50 3/4 | 50 | 50 1/2 | 49 3/8 | 50 3/4 | 50 1/2 | 50 1/2 | 50 1/2 | 50 1/2 | 50 1/2 | 50 1/2 | 50 1/2 | 50 1/2 | 50 | 50 1/2 | 50 1/2 |

Oats

| | July 22 | July 23 | July 24 | July 25 | July 27 | July 28 | July 29 | July 30 | July 31 | Aug. 1 | Aug. 3 | Aug. 4 | Aug. 5 | Aug. 6 | Aug. 7 | Aug. 8 | Aug. 10 | Aug. 11 |
|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| Chicago | 26 3/8 | 26 3/8 | 25 5/8 | 25 | 25 | 24 | 24 1/2 | 23 1/2 | 23 1/2 | 22 7/8 | 22 7/8 | 22 5/8 | 21 3/4 | 21 3/4 | 22 3/8 | 21 1/2 | 22 3/8 | 22 3/8 |
| *Winnipeg | 31 3/8 | 31 | 30 3/4 | 30 5/8 | 30 | 30 | 30 3/4 | 29 3/4 | 29 3/4 | 28 5/8 | 30 | 28 1/4 | 27 1/2 | 26 1/2 | 28 1/4 | 28 1/2 | 31 | 30 3/8 |
| Minneapolis | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 23 1/2 | 22 5/8 | 22 1/2 | 22 | 22 5/8 | 21 7/8 | 21 7/8 | 22 1/2 | 21 3/4 | 21 3/4 | 21 | 20 7/8 | 21 3/4 | 20 7/8 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 |
| Milwaukee | 26 1/2 | 26 3/4 | 25 7/8 | 25 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 23 1/2 | 23 1/2 | 23 1/2 | 23 1/2 | 23 1/2 | 23 1/2 | 23 1/2 | 23 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 21 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |

Rye

| | July 22 | July 23 | July 24 | July 25 | July 27 | July 28 | July 29 | July 30 | July 31 | Aug. 1 | Aug. 3 | Aug. 4 | Aug. 5 | Aug. 6 | Aug. 7 | Aug. 8 | Aug. 10 | Aug. 11 | |
|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|
| Chicago | 35 3/4 | 35 3/4 | 36 | 35 1/2 | 35 3/4 | 34 3/4 | 35 1/2 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 34 3/4 | 34 3/4 | 34 | 32 3/4 | 34 3/4 | 33 3/4 | 34 1/4 | 33 3/8 |
| Minneapolis | 34 3/4 | 34 3/4 | 33 3/8 | 33 1/4 | 33 3/8 | 32 7/8 | 33 1/4 | 33 3/4 | 33 3/4 | 33 3/4 | 33 3/4 | 33 3/4 | 33 3/4 | 33 3/4 | 32 3/4 | 33 3/4 | 33 3/4 | 34 3/4 | |
| *Winnipeg | 35 3/4 | 34 3/4 | 34 | 33 1/2 | 32 3/8 | 33 | 34 1/2 | 33 3/4 | 32 | 32 3/4 | 31 | 31 1/2 | 30 3/8 | 29 | 30 3/4 | 29 | 31 1/2 | 30 3/4 | |
| Duluth | 34 1/2 | 34 3/4 | 34 3/8 | 33 1/2 | 33 | 33 1/2 | 33 3/4 | 33 3/4 | 33 3/4 | 33 3/4 | 33 3/4 | 33 3/4 | 33 3/4 | 33 3/4 | 32 3/4 | 33 3/4 | 34 3/4 | 35 3/4 | |

Barley

| | July 22 | July 23 | July 24 | July 25 | July 27 | July 28 | July 29 | July 30 | July 31 | Aug. 1 | Aug. 3 | Aug. 4 | Aug. 5 | Aug. 6 | Aug. 7 | Aug. 8 | Aug. 10 | Aug. 11 |
|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| Minneapolis | 36 1/2 | 36 1/4 | 35 | 34 3/8 | 34 3/4 | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 | 33 3/4 | 33 1/2 | 32 7/8 | 32 1/2 | 32 1/2 | 32 1/2 | 32 | 34 1/2 | 35 3/4 |
| *Winnipeg | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 | 33 3/8 | 33 1/2 | 33 1/2 | 33 1/2 | 33 1/2 | 33 1/2 | 33 1/2 | 33 1/2 | 33 1/2 | 33 1/2 | 33 1/2 | 33 1/2 | 31 1/2 | 33 1/2 | 31 1/2 | 31 1/2 |

*October.

Asked — Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

License for Storage in Illinois?

Grain & Feed Journals: We would like to have your opinion in regard to the following case:—We sell to Mr. "A" 10,000 bushels of wheat at 2c over our paying price, the same to be left in our elevator until "A" is ready to sell. At that time he pays us 1c per bushel per month for destination, weights, and grade of No. 2 or better. Lawrenceville is a city under 100,000 population and as we read the statutes, we are not required to get a license to operate a warehouse. Would a regular warehouse receipt be sufficient protection for "A" or must we designate the bins this wheat is stored in?—Horner Elevator & Mill Co., Lawrenceville, Ill.

Ans.: The law of Illinois divides public warehouses into three classes, A, B and C. Public warehouses of Class B are those in cities of less than 100,000 inhabitants where the grain of different owners is mixed together. Class C warehouses are those in which any kind of property is stored for hire.

The requirement that grain be inspected and receipt be issued and canceled thru the registrar does not apply to warehouses of Class B unless a deputy grain inspector has been appointed by request of the county commissioners, thus leaving the Class B houses virtually without regulation.

A regular warehouse receipt is all that "A" can demand.

Drafts thru Failed Banks in Ohio?

Grain & Feed Journals: We notice in your Journal of July 8 an item in reference to states giving preference to shippers drafts on page 26. You state that the state of Ohio has a law giving claims on drafts sent for collection a preferred character. We have an instance where our customer in Ohio paid our draft and the bank failed. The receiver for this failed bank states our draft comes under a general claim, also that the State of Ohio has not enacted such a law.

If possible, please give us your authority for your statement.—M. G. Rankin & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Ans.: The law is not found in the older books, having been enacted four years ago, and effective Aug. 2, 1927.

Sec. 714 Throckmorton's 1930 Annotated Code of Ohio reads as follows:

In case where any bank incorporated under the laws of this state or any unincorporated bank doing business within this state, shall have in its possession the proceeds realized from the collection of any negotiable instrument by it or by any other collection agency, at the time that such bank is closed by the superintendent of banks of Ohio, or by any action of its board of directors or by any other proper legal action, or in any case where any such bank shall in payment of such proceeds of collection draw a draft upon another banking institution which draft shall remain unpaid at the time such bank drawing same is closed, as aforesaid, the assets of such bank so closed shall be impressed with a trust in behalf of the owner of the negotiable instrument the proceeds of which are held by such bank so closed or payment of such proceeds has been attempted by such bank so closed by drawing a draft as aforesaid, and the owner of the negotiable instrument shall be entitled to payment upon liquidation of the assets of such bank as a preferred claim.

Sec. 712 provides that if the failed bank has charged the customer's account with the check the owner of the check has a preferred claim.

Sec. 713 provides that if a failed bank receiving a check drawn by a depositor with sufficient funds, and drawing a draft on an-

other bank in payment, and the draft remains unpaid at the time of closing, the assets of the closed bank are impressed with a trust as a preferred claim.

If the Ohio bank is a national bank, the receiver will not consider himself bound by the above law, which expressly states that it applies to those incorporated under the laws of Ohio.

Storing Wheat In Indiana?

Grain Dealers Journal: Several elevators in this territory are offering to store wheat free for farmers in hope of having it "to grind for the owners when they desire to feed it. Others are storing wheat free and granting the owner the right to sell at any time the market suits him.

We would be pleased to know how any Indiana elevator operator can indulge in free storage without laying himself liable under the Indiana Warehousing Act. We would particularly like to see form of contract being used for these transactions and if any storage fee is being charged, how much?

We are at a loss to understand how these practices can be continued without violating existing state laws. Hoping some dealer well versed in the safe way to get around the law will tell the rest of us how it is done.—Hoosier Shipper.

Ans.: Any person storing grain free or for hire is classified by the Indiana law as a warehouseman, subject to a fine of \$5,000 or 5 years in prison for shipping out grain without the consent of the receipt-holder.

Under Sec. 14463 a public warehouse of class A is one in which the grain is mixed so identity of grain is not preserved. Under Sec. 14464 such class A warehouseman must receive any grain that is tendered him, and the grain must be graded by an officially licensed inspector.

Routing Affected by Elimination of Transit?

Grain & Feed Journals: I would be pleased to know how the new freight rates will affect inter-sectional shipments of grain. The brief limits for transit and for reconsigning should encourage Eastern buyers to buy their supplies in the market nearest to station originating the grain and thus have the grain shipped on thru rates. Under the old rate structure, a shipment could be reconsigned from market to market all along the route from point of origin to final destination. Any definite information you can give us on this point will be appreciated by many country shippers.—Smith & Son.

Ans.: The tariffs effective Aug. 1 are just out and there has not been time to study what steps the railroad companies have taken to comply with the order of the Commission to cut down on transit privileges.

The Commission condemned out-of-line and circuitous transit; and condemned all reshipping on a completely manufactured commodity except upon payment of a transit charge of 2c per 100 lbs. Its condemnation of transit on mixed feed was later modified after strenuous protest from the industry, and what is "reasonable" will be permitted. A study of the new tariffs should disclose what the carriers contemplate doing in compliance.

As feared by Smith & Son the new tariffs will disturb many vested interests that have enjoyed unlimited transit for many years past. For example, at Kansas City the penalty on transit will be 3 cents per 100 lbs. on grain from Wichita going to Memphis, Little Rock and New Orleans. At

St. Louis the penalty will be 2 cents on grain from Kansas City to Memphis and New Orleans. The penalty will be 9 cents at St. Louis and 7 cents at Memphis on grain from Kansas City or beyond to Shreveport, La.

In general the Interstate Commerce Commission condemned more than two free transits on grain or any other commodity, additional transits to be penalized 2 cents per 100 lbs.

Does Bisulphide Injure Germination?

Grain & Feed Journals: We would like very much to know whether or not high-life or carbon bisulphide used for treating weevils, will injure the germination of grain, particularly cane seed.—Ruhmann Grain & Seed Co., Waco, Tex.

Ans.: Carbon bisulphide as customarily used in elevators does not injure the grain.

The liquid has a dissolving effect on oil or fats and if grain or seed is soaked in the bisulphide liquid long enough the oil in the germ would be dissolved out, which naturally would injure the germination.

But as used in elevators the liquid bisulphide evaporates quickly into a gas that kills the insects but is harmless to germination.

C. J. Willard, in his work, "The Effect of CS_2 on the Germination of Seeds," says:

"It required very large doses of bisulphide for a considerable period of time to have any marked effect on the germination of the seeds used in this experiment. The first injurious effect is a retardation of germination. It seems that liquid bisulphide poured on most seeds in fumigation will not injure them sufficiently to be of practical importance.

"It would seem that in practice no aeration of storage places is necessary after fumigation with carbon bisulphide, whatever dose may be used, unless they are airtight. Bins and similar storage places for seeds almost never are and before any of the longer periods used in these experiments had elapsed the bisulphide would have diffused out of the bin."

What Liens Must Illinois Grain Buyers Watch?

Grain & Feed Journals: I have heard so much about the different liens grain dealers must look out for in buying farmers grain I am puzzled to know if any grain dealer is fully posted as to the laws governing liens on farmers grains. I think it is an outrage that laws should be enacted making a bad debt collector of the grain merchant who is in business buying grain in the open every day of the year. I would appreciate it very much if you would kindly advise me what Illinois laws place the burden of safeguarding the holders of liens on farmers grain.—G. & G., Pekin, Ill.

Landlords' Liens.—Under Illinois law the grain buyer is liable to the landlord if he knew or ought to have known of the landlord's lien. The law provides:

Chap. 80, Sec. 31, Illinois Revised Statutes 1929: Every landlord shall have a lien upon the crops grown or growing upon the demised premises for the rent thereof whether the rent is payable wholly or part in money or specific articles of property or products of the premises, or labor, and also for the faithful performance of the lease. Such lien shall continue for the period of six months after the expiration of the term for which the premises are demised.

Thresher's Lien.—If the thresherman has served notice on the grain buyer the latter is liable for the threshing bill under the Illinois law reading as follows:

Chap. 82; Sec. 59a: Every person who as owner or lessee of any threshing machine, clover huller, corn sheller or hay baler, threshes grain or seed, hulls clover, shells corn, or presses hay or straw at the request of the owner, reputed owner, authorized agent of the owner or lawful possessor of such crops shall have a lien upon such crops, beginning at the date of the commencement of such threshing, hulling, shelling or baling, for the agreed contract price of the job, or, in the absence of a contract price, for the reasonable value of the services or labor furnished. Such lien shall run for a period of nine months after the completion of such services or labor notwithstanding the fact that the possession of the crops has been surrendered to its owner or lawful posses-

sor, provided that such lien shall not be valid and enforceable against a purchaser of said crops from the owner or lawful possessor thereof unless the lienholder shall, previous to or at the time of making final settlement for such crops by such purchaser, serve upon such purchaser a notice in writing of the existence of such lien.

Watch the Chattel Mortgages.—Chap. 95 provides for the filing of chattel mortgages with the county recorder, after which they are valid for 90 days after the maturity of the entire debt; but not for more than three years, unless extended. Sec. 7 requires a mortgagor who has sold mortgagees personal property without informing buyer of the mortgage, to pay the purchaser twice the value of the property. Sec. 8 makes sale without consent of mortgagee a misdemeanor.

Priority of Claim on Draft in Transit

Grain & Feed Journals: For almost a year we have been trying to establish priority of claim on a draft that was carried under with the failure of a bank in Pine Bluff, Ark., and it now looks as tho we shall have to sue to establish such priority.

The Pine Bluff buyer honored our draft on a shipment of corn, which was made by our local bank thru the 1st National Bank at Pine Bluff. The Pine Bluff bank remitted St. Louis exchange, and our account locally was properly credited. The Des Moines bank sent to St. Louis for credit on this item and the day the item landed in St. Louis the bank at Pine Bluff failed to open its doors. So the Des Moines bank charged back to our account the amount of the draft.

The receiver of the 1st National Bank at Pine Bluff refused to recognize ours as a prior claim, admitting that he was little experienced in receiving banks and was leaning backward to be on the safe side. To date he has maintained this stand. Our lawyers at Pine Bluff say it will be necessary to sue the receivership to establish our rights and then take our chances on collection. Where do we stand?—Owens Grain Co., Des Moines, Ia.

Ans.: National bank receivers do not follow the law applicable to state banks, but follow federal court decisions denying preference unless the assets of the failed bank were augmented by the transaction.

Therefore it would seem that the case turns upon whether the First National Bank of Pine Bluff received cash when it collected on the draft, or whether the buyer happened to be a depositor in that bank and paid by check or had the amount of the draft charged to his account, in which case there would be no augmentation of assets.

Unless the assets of the collecting bank were augmented it is inadvisable to start suit.

This attitude of the receivers of national banks is one good reason for pushing for the enactment of the Strong bill by Congress to safeguard the proceeds of drafts collected thru banks by declaring them preferred claims.

Death of H. J. Diffenbaugh

Harry J. Diffenbaugh died at the Kansas City Club on the evening of Aug. 7 of heart failure, aged 70 years.

Mr. Diffenbaugh was born at Mill Creek, Pa., and after being graduated from the University of Illinois removed with his parents to Washington, Kan., where he and his father in 1883 established a grain business.

In 1901 he removed to Kansas City and for 25 years conducted a grain brokerage business with E. O. Bragg under the name of Diffenbaugh & Bragg, part of the time representing the then Chicago house of Bartlett, Frazier & Carrington. In 1908 he was honored by election to the office of president of the Kansas City Board of Trade.

Due to illness he has been inactive in the grain trade the last two and one-half years. Mr. Diffenbaugh had a wide circle of friends here and abroad where he was esteemed as an authority. Interment was at Dwight, Ill.

Canadian Pooling to Be Optional

The persistent rumors that the Canadian Wheat Pool contemplates going out of business are denied by the management; but the course of events during the past crop year give color to the allegations that the three provincial Pools have decided to wind up operations and go out of business temporarily.

During the heyday of its prosperity the Pool had the wholehearted support of the lawmakers, the press and the wheat growers, as well as the bankers. Now that it has been demonstrated by the Royal Commission that the Pool is a wasteful and costly marketing agency, there exists no reason why the bankers, without whose aid forced marketing thru Pools can not be continued, should support an aggregation of agitators whose activities have been harmful to the wheat growers directly and hurtful indirectly to the whole of Western Canada.

Many wheat growers whose practical experience as members of farmers co-operative elevator companies had convinced them the Pool could effect no economy in handling the crops had been converted into Pool adherents by the argument that the Pool's control of 50 per cent of the crop would enable it to maintain prices at a high level. The Pool has had this control, yet today the price of wheat in Liverpool is the lowest in 277 years.

The Pool has abandoned its own direct selling agencies in Europe and its export office, an admission that there is no profit to the growers in going around the regular trade.

With all the Pool theories disproved and nothing to offer members why should the Pool management attempt to keep the moribund organization alive, unless to provide lucrative offices for the employes while the farmers are starving?

Protracted conferences at Regina, Winnipeg and Ottawa during the past three weeks between the premiers of the provinces and the Dominion and the pool officials resulted in the rejection of the plans of the pro-pool premier of Manitoba and the adoption of the saner counsels of the Dominion premier, Prime Minister Bennett. Pool farmers will be released from their contracts. The Pool will, however, function for the few growers desiring to wait for their proceeds, under the management of John L. McFarland, general manager of the central selling agency.

Prime Minister Bennett announced that:

"The wheat pools of the three western provinces, which own nearly 1,600 country elevators, as well as terminals at Vancouver and Fort William, will operate this year in the same way as privately owned enterprises. They will have ample working capital, and the provinces will not be called upon to guarantee their operations. As a number of producers desire to market their grain on the pool principle, the elevators

operated by the pools in the several provinces will afford to such producers an opportunity to have their grain dealt with by the operation of a voluntary pool. The elevators will make to such producers an initial payment of 35 cents a bu. on the same basis as to quality and point of delivery as in previous years."

The St. Paul Terminal Mix-up

Under date of July 16, W. M. Thatcher issued several pages of a typewritten explanation to the members of the Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n and others to tell them that they had sold the Farmers Union Terminal Marketing machinery to the Farmers National Grain Corporation. He also gave the message over the radio. They're game on publicity as perhaps anyone might be when getting in a tight corner.

He does not say that the Union was being investigated and that the sale was made to cover up irregular dealings by themselves. We call to witness Equity Farmers having good merchandise claims to whom the Thatcher crowd gave a settlement of \$7.50 on the \$100.00 and then collected from the Equity Exchange the full \$100.00 with interest at 6 per cent when they were the receivers for the \$2,000,000 farmers company.

The letter contains several items and ideas that ought to make farmers elevators stay as far away from the Farmers National Grain Corporation as possible. He says, "This gives you Farm Board and Government backing to fight your battles." The "to fight your battles" part of that statement takes away the financial responsibility of the Government, but still leaves the idea that the Government is back of the Farmers National.

The Government has loaned money to the National which it hopes to collect. The Government did not pay the debts of the Rural Grain Co. when it failed, although they were supposed to be back of it. This is one of those Thatcher kind of statements which we call TRUE but MISLEADING.

The Thatcher crowd, which has so far failed to do anything of value for agriculture, has milked them plenty in membership dues and stock in the past ten years and are now largely in control of the National Grain Corporation. At least he says, "We are practically selling our marketing machinery to ourselves."—*Farmers Elevator Guide*.

Five-Cent Bonus for Canadian Wheat Growers

The Dominion of Canada has enacted a bill to pay a bonus of 5 cents per bushel to farmers delivering wheat to licensed elevators in the western grain inspection division or sold thru commission merchants, or to track buyers or grain dealers.

The act will be administered by the Board of Grain Commissioners until the date of its expiration, July 31, 1932. The cost is estimated at \$6,500,000.

Premier Bennett states that the subsidy is paid to offset the low price of wheat in the world's markets and to improve the purchasing power of the wheat growers for the manufacturers of Eastern Canada.

By thus singling out the wheat growers to the exclusion of growers of oats, rye, barley and flaxseed and producers of butter and live stock the government is unfairly discriminating. The effect will be to increase the quantity of wheat saved for the market, and to give foreigners their wheat cheaper at the expense of the Canadian taxpayer.

To be really helpful the bonus should be 25 or 50 cents per bushel; but as the farmers are so numerous the large sum required would make the taxpayers painfully aware that they were being milked.



H. J. Diffenbaugh, Kansas City,
Deceased.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication.]

Buyers Driven from Market by Farm Board

Grain & Feed Journals: The continued large receipts breaking all previous records for receipts of wheat has resulted in a continued decline in futures, as the result of a hedging pressure, and lack of speculative buying that usually comes into the market. The lack of buying, of course, is the result of fear that the approximately 250 million bushels of wheat held by the Farm Board may be turned loose at any time, and the failure to have a definite date, or price, results in almost an entire lack of demand from foreigners, who should be buying freely at these prices, and at this period of the year, and the United States is now offering the cheapest wheat of any place in the world.—Shannon Grain Company, Kansas City, Mo.

Farm Board a Political Monstrosity

Grain & Feed Journals: The Farm Board is a political egg hatched in a political incubator and nurtured to maturity by political care-takers. It has grown to be a vicious vulture that has brought real grief to the wheat farmers, the grain dealers and the bankers of the west, and has done no one any good.

We can not blame the grain speculators for dropping out of the market with the government going in, tho we do think they should have made their position clear instead of pretending a willingness to help the Farm Board.

The answer to the present wheat prices is for the Farm Board to get out and for the government to stay out of business. If the government wanted to do something it should have insisted that agricultural machinery manufacturers reduce the margins on the machines a farmer needs. What the farmer needs is less advice.—A. D. Robinson Grain Co., Sabetha, Kan.

Agricultural Agents Responsible for Carrier's Loss of Tonnage

Grain & Feed Journals: In years gone by merchants in every agricultural line of business enjoyed a much more gratifying volume of trade, as for example, the hay business. Hay used to move criss-cross all over the country, from Washington and California to Maine and Florida, etc. Then what happens. The U. S. Department of Agriculture, the County Agents, the Experiment Stations, the state agricultural colleges and extension agents and experimental experts, all get together and strain every effort to make each state, yes nearly each county, self-sustaining, encouraging the growth of as many products as quickly as the producers will concede to the idea.

One of the fundamental economic theories which time has proven correct is that all are interdependent upon one another,—even nations. If this self-sustaining effort continues to expand with the rapidity it has experienced in the past decade then the outlook is not very brilliant for others than farmers. Surely no one in this country wishes to see it become a nation of self-satisfied, self-supporting farmers. Everyone, including the farmers, prospers more when

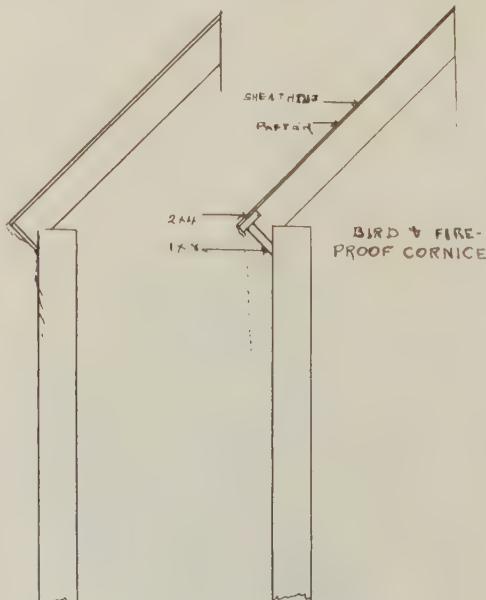
there is a lot of tonnage moving back and forth. To accomplish this desired condition a stout and permanent curb must be placed in the path of our ever-growing subsidized governmental activities.—John Devlin, Chicago, Ill.

Draining Water Off Elevator Roof

Grain Dealers Journal: We are very much interested in that Eaveless Elevator illustrated on page 103 of the Journal for July 22nd. We doubt the value of such an arrangement. In fact, we would put it in the same class with country elevators built with low down storage wings at the sides. We recognize no plausible reason why railroad company should permit its right-of-way to be cluttered with a building of this character. However, we may be prejudiced against balloon frame houses. The wind wrecks so many balloon elevators when they are empty, we wonder why they were ever built.

In the early days of our building of grain elevators, we erected houses with a projection of from 12 to 20 inches. The rafters seemed to have made an attractive place for the birds, especially the sparrows to build nests. Whenever there was any projection left they found it and hung a nest on to it. I have often heard of sparrows carrying lighted cigarettes to their nests and sparks from passing locomotives have set fire to many birds' nests, with disastrous results to the elevator. I have seen some elevators with rod blocks and corbels placed on the balloon to hold it together.

We sought to correct this fire hazard by building the eaves and the cables as shown in sketch No. 1. When it rained, the water followed down the board over the side of building because there was no water drip. This flow of rain water frequently worked through the lap and over the corrugation in the iron and into the building. Often grain in bins was badly damaged by this lack of



No. 1. No. 2
Draining Water off Elevator Roof.

proper drainage and occasionally pits have been filled, to the great consternation of the elevator operator. Through the use of galvanized iron coating on the siding, paint will stick and prevent water running into the wooden wall.

Our sketch No. 2 shows how we now build water drips on our elevators. As soon as any water reaches the bottom of this 2x4 which is iron clad, it falls to the ground. We find this arrangement so satisfactory, we have built eaves of no other design for many years. If the party who designed the Eaveless Elevator can keep water out of his building, he is surely to be congratulated.

The walls of balloon frame elevators are seldom more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick and rain will work through when a strong wind is blowing from any direction. The illustration published does not show openings, so we cannot discern if casings are nailed to openings over and on top of sheathings and we suspect that other leaks will develop around the casings. Some builders nail their frame casings on to the studding and nail the sheathing on to other studdings making this flush, so that iron will cover both smoothly with no flashing and thus the water is kept from getting into the building. If an elevator is not water tight in all kinds of weather, then it is not suitable for storing grain as water will quickly do more damage to elevator's contents than any other element. Yours for water tight houses, Younglove Engineering Co., by J. F. Younglove, Sioux City, Ia.

Received 1012 Truck Loads of Wheat Per Day

Grain & Feed Journals: We have heard and read some about dull business, but business activities here do not suggest depression. Kansas seems to have produced a large crop of good wheat and much of it is moving our way. During the early movement of the new crop we received an average of over one thousand truck loads of wheat per day, as follows:

| WHEAT RECEIPTS FOR 10 DAYS | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|---------|
| Date | Truck Loads | Bushels |
| June 24 | 745 | 56,294 |
| June 25 | 1012 | 78,842 |
| June 26 | 1155 | 90,198 |
| June 27 | 1299 | 100,517 |
| June 29 | 1113 | 88,373 |
| June 30 | 1067 | 85,437 |
| July 1 | 781 | 62,058 |
| July 6 | 963 | 71,958 |
| July 7 | 1078 | 80,413 |
| July 8 | 907 | 67,153 |
| Total | 10,120 | 781,243 |
| Average Loads Per Day | 1012 | |
| Average Bushels Per Day | | 78,124 |

Taking the average yield per acre in Kansas it would take 48,825 acres to produce this amount. Working 14 hours per day there were an average of $2\frac{1}{2}$ trucks per minute passing over our scales and on our big day of July 27, when we took in 1299 truck loads, we averaged three loads per minute. Our total receipts from June 24 to July 24 were 1,204,088 bushels. Yours for a large volume.—Co-operative Equity Exchange, by A. Swanson, Mgr., Copeland, Kan.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Oct. 11. Terminal Grain Weighmasters National Ass'n, Hotel Rice, Houston, Tex.

Oct. 12. Chief Grain Inspectors National Ass'n, Hotel Rice, Houston, Tex.

Oct. 12-14. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Rice Hotel, Houston, Tex.

Enforcement of Federal Liens on Crops

G. L. Hoffman, chief of the Farmers Seed Loan Office of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, sent a letter to grain dealers, July 28, inclosing a list of loans in the territory surrounding the place of business of the grain buyer.

The letter to dealers reads as follows:

Dear Sir: We are enclosing herewith for your convenience and use lists of Federal loans in your territory. These lists should cover the county in which your place of business is located, and all adjoining counties. If we have neglected to send you the list for all counties within your trade area, please advise us immediately and we will send you such additional lists as you desire.

As security for the loans the Secretary of Agriculture holds promissory notes and valid first mortgages over the crops to be grown this season. The mortgage guarantees that the loan will be paid from the proceeds of the first crop sold. Since these loans are preferred claims it is essential that the purchasers of such crops remit to this office the proceeds of the sales up to the amount due the Government.

Remittance should be made by check, draft, or money order drawn in favor of the "Disbursing Clerk, Department of Agriculture," and mailed direct to this office or handed to our authorized field agent when he calls on you. Remittance should always be accompanied by a statement showing the file number, name and address of the borrower for whom the remittance is made. On payment of the loan in full, satisfaction of mortgage will be executed and mailed to the borrower.

Checks Payable to Two Parties Jointly.—In some instances the buyers of mortgaged crops desire that the check be issued jointly to the mortgagor and the mortgagee. It is rather difficult for this office to handle checks so drawn, and this method of drawing check should be avoided if possible. Where the drawing of a check to joint payees cannot possibly be avoided the payees should in no instance exceed two in number, they being the seller and the disbursing clerk, Department of Agriculture. The seller should immediately endorse the check which should then be forwarded direct to this office.

Checks in payment of mortgaged crops should not exceed the amount due the Government, since refunds may be made only through a series of involved entries and the preparation of special vouchers. In the event that the proceeds of sale are not sufficient to entirely liquidate the claim of the Government remittance should nevertheless be made and due credit will be given to the borrower.

Storing Mortgaged Crops.—Borrowers who desire to do so may store their crops, and no objection will be interposed, provided they are stored in bonded warehouses and receipts therefor forwarded to this office to be held as collateral. Warehouse receipts should be drawn to the order of the Secretary of Agriculture. If drawn to the order of the borrower he should endorse them before mailing to this office. Warehouse receipts covering crops mortgaged to the Government must not be delivered to third parties before the borrower's account is fully paid. It must be understood that crops so stored will be held subject to the borrower's instructions to sell. It is our desire to permit borrowers to sell their crops in the usual manner, and to do nothing to interfere with orderly marketing.

In the case of cotton the policy of this office will be to allow the borrower the use of cotton seed to pay for picking, ginning, bagging, ties, etc., and in such cases as where this will not be sufficient to cover the cost of gathering their crops will authorize an advance not to exceed \$5 for each bale brought in to help defray picking expenses. Where such advances are made the buyer should indicate this when making settlement with us. Ginnery will, of course, keep a careful record of the number of bales of cotton ginned, together with weights and proper markings of these farmers whose crop is covered by our lien, in order that our field agents may be able to trace and identify the cotton.

Exception: Tobacco. The policy of this office will be to authorize an advance of 10 per cent of the proceeds of tobacco sales to the borrower to be used for the purpose of defraying the expenses of gathering, curing, and marketing, with the understanding that the balance be transmitted to this office for credit to the borrower's account.

A large number of the loans made by this office were to tenants or share crop-

pers. In such cases we hold the waiver of the landlord or others who may have had a mortgage on the crop. It is possible that in such cases the landlord or other mortgagee may offer for sale crops which are subject to the first lien of the Government. Buyers are, therefore, cautioned to exercise great care in purchasing crops, and we will expect them to fully protect the Government's interest and see that this lien is first satisfied.

It may be that you feel that thru this request you are being made a collection agent of the Government. However, such is not the case. The mortgages above referred to have been filed or recorded with the proper official of your county and therefore constitute due legal notice to all and sundry that the crops mentioned therein are mortgaged to the Government.

Under the mortgage laws of your State, therefore, you are required to protect the interests of the mortgagee. We are forwarding the enclosed lists to you in order that you may not be faced with the necessity of examining county records for mortgages against any crops that you may purchase. These provide a ready reference to all farmers in your territory whose crops are mortgaged to the United States. Consequently, this request and the accompanying lists are forwarded to you in order that you may properly protect yourself in handling crops over which the Government holds a mortgage.

New Serial Letter Service

The Western Union Telegraph Co. has recently inaugurated a new service known as serial, "ser", under which all communications the same day to the same address at the same destination will enjoy a reduced rate.

The minimum charge is for 50 words on any one day. No section is rated as containing less than 15 words.

Where the ordinary fast telegram rate is 48c for 10 words the serial rate is 90c for the first 50 words and only 18c for each 10 words additional. On 6 serial messages from Chicago to Buffalo the charge would be \$2.70, against \$7 on 146 words in the regular way.

The bureaucrats of the Post Office Dept. persist in reducing the service rendered the public, thus forcing all business to depend more and more upon the telegraph companies for the transmission of important messages.

A farmer of Elwood, Ill., burned 5 acres of oats because the cost of threshing exceeded the returns at 11c per bushel and 4 bus. per acre. This will give cheer to the Farm Board racketeers.



Geo. B. Wood, Buffalo, N. Y.

Forged 70 Bs/L

A. U. and H. T. McGill, rice millers and brokers of Stuttgart, Ark., are charged with having violated the interstate commerce act by forging or duplicating 70 Bs/L involving about \$300,000.

The McGills have a large mill and elevator and for 12 or 14 years did a large business, which recently became bankrupt. Discovery of one forged B/L led to an investigation by department of justice officials that disclosed numerous other forgeries.

Kansas County Taxes Government Wheat

Wheat amounting to 8,000 bus. owned by the Grain Stabilization Corporation has been seized by R. A. Olsen, treasurer of Marshall County, Kansas, as a guaranty that the tax would be paid on 198,760 bus. of wheat held by the government in the Excelsior Mill at Marysville on Mar. 1.

The wheat was assessed at 55 cents per bushel, calling for a tax payment of \$2,347.52.

The case is expected to reach the Supreme Court of the United States.

Change in Portland Grain Exchange Rules

The Portland Grain Exchange, Portland, Ore., has made the following changes in its trading rules:

For cleaning smutty wheat the charges will be, per 2,000 lbs., sacked: $\frac{1}{2}\%$ to 1% inc., 60c; $\frac{1}{2}\%$ to 3% inc., 65c; $\frac{3}{4}\%$ to 7% inc., 95c; $\frac{7}{8}\%$ to 15% inc., \$1.15.

Sacked Differentials.—Wheat may be tendered on futures contract in standard wheat sacks and when so tendered will be accepted at a premium of 2c per bushel.

Resacking charge shall be 7c per sack.

Bad order sacks shall be subject to a discount of 2c per sack.

Interest shall be charged on advances at the rate of 6% per annum up to and including three days after arrival of cars at designated terminal; provided, however, that interest shall cease on the date cars are actually unloaded.

On presentation of B/L as delivery on contracts covering cars on track at designated hold tracks, settlement thru the Exchange shall be begun by an advance of 85% of the value of the shipment fob shipping point. The buyer in due course shall pay the freight to the carrier for the seller's account.

Wood Grain Corporation Organized

Geo. B. Wood now has his own company, having formed the Wood Grain Corporation to conduct a general grain business, specializing in consignments and brokerage.

Mr. Wood has been identified with the grain trade of Buffalo, N. Y., for 34 years. For many years he has been active in the affairs of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, which organization he has served as a director, and has a host of friends in all sections of the country. Until recently he was a member of the Seymour-Wood Grain Co.

The new company with Geo. B. Wood, pres., and M. S. Wood, vice pres., started business Aug. 1 with offices in the Chamber of Commerce.

A recent bridegroom, as well as a new business firm, George has the earnest wishes of a host of friends for happiness and success far beyond his own expectations.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Des Moines, Ia., July 31.—Are binning the oats out here and yields running lighter than usual.—A. G. T.

Roy, N. M., July 27.—The wheat in this section will average about 15 bus. per acre.—L. A. Marshall, Marshall Grain Co.

Montrose, Mo., July 23.—A good rain recently saved our corn crop from complete destruction.—A. Wally, mgr. Utility Feed Mills.

Lafayette, Ind.—The indicated wheat yield of 22 bus. per acre is the highest in Indiana since crop reporting was begun in 1866, according to Purdue University statisticians.

Manteno, Ill., Aug. 1.—Oats and wheat crops quite disappointing around here; many oat fields are flat failures; the extreme heat left the hulls empty.—P. C. Allen, mgr. Farmers Elvtr. Co.

St. Charles, Ill., July 18.—Grain is of poor quality around here, all being hurt by the extremely hot weather. I haven't seen a good piece of oats cut yet. The best barley I have seen is only fair, and in a good many fields of oats there is nothing in the head.—C. P. Davis.

Minneota, Minn., July 27.—Unless we receive rain this week corn will be almost a total loss. Oats averaging 25 bus. and barley 20, flax from 2 to 5. Wheat is the best crop we have, averaging from 15 to 20 bus. and good color and weight.—L. V. Dahl, sec'y Western Grain Men's Ass'n.

Bristol, Ind., July 18.—Wheat is about one-third of what was expected the last of June, and lots of it is shrunken. The oats will be hurt also, but I have not seen any threshed so can not tell full damage. If we do not get rain soon the corn will be less than half a crop.—Henry F. Rine.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 8.—Average protein content of 1,869 cars of wheat inspected by the Kansas inspection department in the week ended Aug. 7 was 12.17% and the 635 cars inspected by the Missouri department also averaged 12.17%. The average for 2,988 cars inspected by both departments in the preceding week was 12.20%.

Kansas City, Mo., July 22.—A car of wheat from Merkel, Tex., received on contract by the Uhlmann Grain Co. last week, tested 19.9% protein, graded No. 3 dark hard and weighed 57 pounds per bu., being one of the highest protein tests ever recorded in this market. The banner protein test for Kansas City was on a car of soft wheat, which tested 20.25%.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 5.—The week was excessively hot. In some localities the condition of corn is good as a result of ample moisture, in others it is still holding out well but good rains are needed, but in still others corn has deteriorated because of the lack of precipitation. Some corn is firing. The weather was generally favorable for threshing.—Clarence J. Root, meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Helena, Okla., Aug. 3.—Are having a nice rain here yesterday and today, first in two weeks. Plowing is about half done, and this should put the ground in shape to finish it. Farmers are figuring on sowing 100% this fall. The 1931 wheat crop was the largest ever harvested here, most of it making 25 bus. or more per acre. Lots of smut and cheat, but the bulk of this crop is grading No. 1, and very low moisture.—Jas. G. Fay.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 8.—The indicated cotton crop is 15,584,000 bales, against 13,932,000 bales last year. The condition of 74.9%, reported as of Aug. 1, is the highest Aug. 1 condition since 1915. In only 2 years (1920 and 1926) since the weevil became a dominant factor in cotton production has the present high condition been approached. The indicated yield per acre of 185.8 pounds is higher than the yield secured in any year since 1914 when 209.2 pounds were produced.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Christopher, Ill., July 18.—This vicinity is producing a large crop of wheat, oats and hay, but unless we get good rains within the next few days the corn crop will be very short again.—Christopher Mill Co., by A. M. Thompson.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 3.—Winter wheat yield per acre is 18.26 bus., giving a production of 743,036,000, compared with 612,268,000 last year. Spring wheat condition of 43% indicates lowest yield on record, 7.6 bus. per acre and production of 129,118,000 bus. Corn condition is 78.1%, compared with the 10-year average of 79.7, indicating a production of 2,872,000,000 bus., against 2,094,000,000 last year. Oats condition is 75.2% and indicated production 1,229,000,000 bus. Barley yield per acre is 20.1 bus., and indicated production 257,000,000 bus.—R. O. Cromwell, statistician, Lamson Bros. & Co.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 4.—During July crop prospects in general improved in the area east of the Mississippi River and declined west of the Mississippi River, especially in the northwest. A composite condition estimate for all crops on Aug. 1 would probably be near the average. Winter wheat is near a record large crop and spring wheat near a record small yield. Total wheat is above average. Corn declined from a very high condition of a month ago to about an average prospect, but with a large acreage. Oats are turning out below average yield, and very light weight per measured bushel, being adversely affected by the dry hot weather since the latter part of June. Cotton is well above average condition.—Nat C. Murray, statistician, Clement, Curtis & Co.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 5.—Conditions for threshing and other field work were mostly favorable, although it was too hot for labor. Winter wheat is now mostly threshed in all sections, with results in localities of the north running somewhat below those previously reported for other sections. Oats threshing also made substantial progress during the week. Moisture conditions vary greatly, moist and dry localities being reported in all sections, the result of the extremely local character of the rainfall of the present season. Corn in the drier areas made little growth, and in some of these localities some curling and firing occurred. In other more favored sections the corn made up to very good progress, with little rainfall needed to assure at least a fair crop.—J. H. Armington, senior meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Farm Board Adamant Against Northwest Recalcitrants

The Northwest Grain Ass'n, Minneapolis, and the American Wheat Growers of Aberdeen, S. D., have been objecting to the policy of the Farmers National Grain Corporation in taking over the marketing of grain, and sent delegations to Washington to file protests with the Farm Board against the monopolistic tactics of the Farmers National.

The Farm Board gave the objectors little encouragement, however, stating Aug. 4 that they must take up these questions with the Farmers National in which they are stockholders. It was stated by the Board that "The Board is adhering to its program of dealing with local and regional co-operatives only thru the national co-operative handling the commodity involved, and it can not make loans directly to regional organizations under that policy. This is in line with the policy of developing a centralized marketing system for each commodity."

"The northwestern ass'n considered that they should be permitted to sell their grain independently of the national co-operative, but under its supervision, and mentioned the possibility of too great concentration of power over marketing in the hands of a few persons. James C. Stone, chairman of the Board, believes there is no danger of such undue concentration of power. Control of co-operatives, under the system fostered by the Farm Board, is retained by the farmers themselves."

Government Crop Report

Washington, D. C., Aug. 11.—The Dept. of Agriculture makes the following estimates as of Aug. 1:

| | CONDITION | | | |
|--------------------|------------|----------------|------|------|
| | 10-yr. av. | Aug. 1, '29 | 1930 | 1931 |
| Corn | 79.7 | 62.0 | 76.3 | |
| Durum, 4 states | 74.8 | 67.5 | 40.1 | |
| Other spring wheat | 72.9 | 60.7 | 39.5 | |
| Oats | 78.3 | 78.9 | 70.0 | |
| Barley | 79.1 | 75.7 | 55.5 | |
| Buckwheat | 85.7 | 71.7 | 81.3 | |
| Flaxseed | 77.2 | 62.3 | 43.2 | |
| Rice | 85.5 | 80.3 | 82.5 | |
| Grain sorghums | 79.8 | 62.6 | 75.9 | |
| Hay, all tame | 81.6 | 69.5 | 71.6 | |
| Do wild | 76.5 | 69.9 | 52.8 | |
| Do all clov. tim. | 84.1 | 70.8 | 76.9 | |
| Do alfalfa | 84.4 | 72.1 | 64.6 | |
| Pasture | 80.6 | 56.4 | 63.7 | |

| | PRODUCTION | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|----------|-------|-------|-----------------|
| | Total Production in Millions | | | | |
| Crop— | 5-yr. av. | 1925-'29 | 1930 | 1931 | July 1, Aug. 1, |
| Corn, bu. | 2,761 | 2,094 | 2,968 | 2,775 | |
| Winter wheat, bu. | 547 | 612 | 713 | 775 | |
| Durum wheat, 4 states, bu. | 67 | 57 | 32 | 23 | |
| Other spring wheat, U. S., bu. | 207 | 194 | 124 | 95 | |
| All wheat, bu. | 822 | 863 | 869 | 894 | |
| Oats, bu. | 1,317 | 1,358 | 1,306 | 1,170 | |
| Barley, bu. | 265 | 335 | 267 | 221 | |
| Rye, bu. | 46.1 | 48.1 | 38.3 | 36.2 | |
| Buckwheat, bu. | 13.4 | .. | .. | 10.4 | |
| Flaxseed, bu. | 20.9 | 21.4 | 17.9 | 13.8 | |
| Rice, bu. | 40.9 | 41.3 | 40.7 | 124.5 | |
| Grain sorghums, bu. | 124.7 | .. | .. | 77.6 | |
| Hay, all tame, tons. | 94.4 | 77.8 | 79.1 | 8.6 | |
| Do wild, tons. | 13.1 | 11.8 | 9.4 | .. | |
| Do all clov. tim., tons. | .. | .. | .. | 25.9 | |
| Do alfalfa, tons. | 29.3 | 28.6 | 27.5 | 25.9 | |

| | SPRING WHEAT | | | 5-year aver. |
|------------------|--------------|---------|---------|--------------|
| | August, | July, | Final, | |
| Minnesota | 11,167 | 12,690 | 16,011 | 17,404 |
| North Dakota | 27,010 | 35,115 | 64,087 | 63,184 |
| South Dakota | 11,520 | 21,600 | 25,775 | 17,474 |
| Montana | 12,202 | 20,336 | 28,806 | 46,502 |
| Totals | 61,899 | 89,739 | 134,679 | 144,564 |
| Durum wheat— | | | | |
| 4 states | 23,000 | 32,220 | 57,105 | 67,243 |
| Total spg. wheat | 118,000 | 156,402 | 251,162 | 274,688 |

| | WINTER WHEAT, SOFT | | | 5-year aver. |
|--------------|--------------------|---------|---------|--------------|
| | August, | July, | Final, | |
| Pennsylvania | 21,086 | 17,043 | 21,938 | 20,629 |
| Ohio | 51,570 | 42,975 | 27,821 | 26,952 |
| Indiana | 42,948 | 35,926 | 27,990 | 24,951 |
| Illinois | 44,550 | 42,064 | 33,084 | 31,319 |
| Michigan | 18,073 | 15,345 | 16,685 | 16,478 |
| Missouri | 27,280 | 23,870 | 17,052 | 19,090 |
| Total | 205,507 | 177,223 | 144,570 | 139,419 |

| | WINTER WHEAT, HARD | | | 5-year aver. |
|-----------------|--------------------|----------|----------|--------------|
| | Kansas | Nebraska | Oklahoma | |
| Kansas | 223,497 | 200,896 | 166,185 | 130,748 |
| Nebraska | 58,770 | 55,505 | 71,974 | 52,011 |
| Oklahoma | 69,632 | 69,632 | 36,708 | 47,672 |
| Texas | 58,720 | 58,720 | 33,638 | 23,454 |
| Colorado | 14,376 | 14,975 | 19,300 | 12,552 |
| Total | 424,995 | 399,728 | 327,805 | 266,437 |
| U. S. all wheat | 894,000 | 712,611 | 612,268 | 547,427 |

| | CORN | | | Final, |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| | August, | July, | Final, | |
| Ohio | 153,729 | 148,428 | 88,358 | |
| Indiana | 174,486 | 174,486 | 116,066 | |
| Illinois | 333,610 | 338,180 | 228,506 | |
| Iowa | 429,866 | 476,338 | 368,388 | |
| Missouri | 165,537 | 177,799 | 73,935 | |
| Nebraska | 232,208 | 262,496 | 247,106 | |
| Kansas | 119,394 | 129,344 | 82,908 | |
| Minnesota | 131,992 | 181,489 | 139,190 | |
| South Dakota | 60,060 | 131,040 | 79,840 | |
| Oklahoma | 45,540 | 56,538 | 36,436 | |
| Texas | 106,860 | 101,517 | 86,710 | |
| Eleven states | 1,953,282 | 2,177,655 | 1,547,443 | |
| Total U. S. | 2,775,000 | 2,967,953 | 2,093,552 | |

Ivar Custine, farming 80 acres on shares near Salina, Kan., told the owner that at 8 bus. per acre and 25c per bushel he could not afford to harvest it and offered it to the landlord, but the latter figuring it would cost \$160 to harvest, gave it all to the tenant, so both are delighted with the Farm Board brand of "Farm Relief."

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Martin, Mich., July 23.—Wheat is being held back.—Martin Farmers Co-op. Exchange.

Helena, Okla., Aug. 3.—Farmers are holding about 60% of their wheat back. Have been paying 27c for about 10 days.—Jas. G. Fay.

Indianola, Neb., July 20.—Grain movement is very slow; farmers are holding their wheat for a better price.—Smith-Reiter Grain Co., by Jos. Reiter.

Christopher, Ill., July 18.—Threshing is in full swing, but very little grain is being offered at present prices.—Christopher Mill Co., by A. M. Thompson.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 5.—Receipts of new wheat in Baltimore from the tidewater counties of Maryland and Virginia so far this season have been 740,000 bus., as against 1,025,000 bus. arrived up to the same date last year.—R. C. N.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 5.—The first car of new Ohio wheat to arrive in the Baltimore market this season was received July 22 by J. A. Manger & Co. The wheat graded No. 2 red winter; weight, 58.5 lbs. to the bu.; moisture, 13.2%.—R. C. N.

Liberal, Kan., July 14.—Worlds of wheat piled on ground besides a continuous stream of wagons and trucks going to elevators.

Wheat Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1930, in bushels, were:

| | Receipts | | Shipments | |
|----------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1931 | 1930 | 1931 | 1930 |
| Chicago | 17,308,000 | 11,854,000 | 13,327,000 | 5,378,000 |
| Denver | 418,600 | 1,436,400 | 4,200 | 39,200 |
| Dodge City | 2,720,000 | 2,080,000 | 280,000 | 150,000 |
| Duluth | 2,087,850 | 2,703,627 | 6,744,681 | 4,020,744 |
| Ft. Worth | 10,620,400 | 9,545,200 | 632,800 | 1,425,200 |
| Galveston | ..... | ..... | 4,025,630 | 4,932,066 |
| Houston | ..... | ..... | 40,000 | 534,980 |
| Hutchinson | 24,596,600 | 14,903,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Indianapolis | 1,456,000 | 2,494,000 | 363,000 | 401,000 |
| Kans. City | 40,619,200 | 35,612,800 | 24,811,200 | 17,418,450 |
| Louisville | 1,381,500 | 1,795,500 | 10,500 | 13,500 |
| Milwaukee | 6,081,460 | 1,545,380 | 4,076,010 | 665,293 |
| New Orleans | 398,875 | 2,232,167 | 503,960 | 1,107,928 |
| New York | 4,893,432 | 5,231,500 | 3,988,000 | 5,742,000 |
| Omaha | 5,617,600 | 14,296,000 | 838,600 | 2,896,600 |
| Peoria | 530,800 | 664,100 | 555,600 | 510,000 |
| Philadelphia | 1,675,980 | 739,286 | 226,000 | 497,298 |
| Portland, Ore. | 3,371,250 | 3,052,250 | 1,986,000 | 1,432,984 |
| St. Joseph | 7,073,600 | 5,008,500 | 4,118,400 | 1,447,500 |
| St. Louis | 9,759,200 | 13,343,400 | 5,256,353 | 5,268,280 |
| San Fran | 245,500 | 270,700 | ..... | ..... |
| Superior | 1,851,741 | 1,643,275 | 3,954,163 | 2,349,899 |
| Toledo | 2,233,000 | 3,578,400 | 399,450 | 138,415 |
| Wichita | 12,127,500 | 10,395,000 | 8,445,000 | 5,458,500 |

Rye Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1930, in bushels, were:

| | Receipts | | Shipments | |
|----------------|----------|--------|-----------|---------|
| | 1931 | 1930 | 1931 | 1930 |
| Chicago | 52,000 | 36,000 | 38,000 | 121,000 |
| Denver | 1,500 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Duluth | 22,284 | 12,416 | 3,902 | 28,387 |
| Ft. Worth | ..... | 4,500 | ..... | ..... |
| Indianapolis | ..... | 9,000 | ..... | 4,500 |
| Kansas City | 4,500 | 16,500 | 13,500 | 4,500 |
| Louisville | 9,000 | 6,000 | 12,000 | 4,500 |
| Milwaukee | 13,500 | 9,800 | 13,725 | 80,400 |
| New Orleans | 3,000 | 1,500 | ..... | ..... |
| New York | 1,500 | 6,000 | ..... | 17,000 |
| Omaha | 2,800 | 64,400 | ..... | 36,400 |
| Peoria | 26,000 | 40,800 | 13,200 | ..... |
| Philadelphia | ..... | 1,873 | ..... | ..... |
| Portland, Ore. | ..... | 2,900 | ..... | ..... |
| St. Joseph | ..... | 3,000 | ..... | ..... |
| St. Louis | 5,200 | 1,300 | 1,300 | 4,100 |
| Superior | 6,263 | 16,711 | ..... | 28,439 |
| Toledo | 3,600 | 6,000 | 3,000 | 3,930 |
| Wichita | ..... | 1,300 | ..... | ..... |

Price ranging from 22 to 28 cents per bu. Much unrest among farmers because of low price. Many farmers are able to hold their wheat, so elevators are full of stored wheat. However, the need of ready funds is forcing sale of much wheat.—R.

Rushville, Mo., July 29.—Last year we shipped 248,000 bus. of red wheat from this station, which railroad agents and grain men tell us is the greatest amount of red wheat for any station in Missouri. This year the crop is almost as big and the acreage is about the same, but between 20,000 and 25,000 bus. will be fed.—Rushville Elvtr. Co., Geo. C. McClain, Mgr.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 7.—From Aug. 1, 1930, to Aug. 1, 1931, we estimate that 18,717,000 bus. of domestic flaxseed has been marketed. Of this amount 588,000 bushels have been marketed in July, 1931. Of this amount we estimate 107,000 bus. are 1931 crop seed. We can, therefore, state with a fair degree of accuracy that the 1930 flax crop, which the Government estimated at 25,700,000 bus., has only produced for consumption of linseed crushers 18,610,000 bus.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Winchester, Ind., July 27.—Farmers are really working and I believe that they are going to have good crops as long as they work as they are now working. It is astonishing to me that there is so little grain moving and there seems to be no financial distress among the farmers. They are not selling more than one-fifth of their wheat and won't sell more than 25% of their oats. They have the biggest corn crop ahead of them this country has ever raised. I am, of course, speaking of Indiana. While grains, may be the lowest they have been in years, I don't believe farm stuff will go as low as it did in the nineties. At any rate butter has advanced 6c per lb. in the last four

weeks, eggs and poultry are good price. When farmers can get 24c per lb. for chickens they are not going to lose money if they raise them.—P. E. Goodrich.

State regulation of highway transportation between one state and another is attacked in Illinois by 18 trucking companies who have obtained an order of court restraining the enforcement of the new Illinois law limiting the length of trucks and trailers and increasing license fees.

The deeper the United States government penetrates into business, the worse its plight becomes. The men who bear responsibility for its uneconomic and indefensible invasion of the field of private enterprise must look forward with uneasiness to the task of writing in the national platforms of 1932 their explanations and defenses of farm board follies.—*New York Sun*.

Short Selling Beneficial

In an article in *Barron's* Dr. S. S. Huebner, professor of insurance in the University of Pennsylvania, declares that

"The best thing the grain market could have in times of depression is a big short interest."

"The economic function of speculation is so to regulate consumption as to make each year's crop just last, leaving a comparatively small balance overhanging the coming crop. The Farm Board's action tended to interfere with this function."

"Consumption was slowed because of the higher price and the incentive to production was increased, with result that we now have a very large balance of the old crop, reported at somewhere around 200,000,000 bus. of wheat, overhanging the new crop."

Two results came from higher prices of grain in this country, he says. Consumption was slowed down and, second, high prices urged heavy planting. The result is large stocks overhanging the incoming crop.

His conclusion is that results of all price-stabilization plans have been the same—first an unusually high price, followed by low prices and large stocks.

Tell your representatives in Congress about this.

Wheat Stocks in Interior Mills and Elevators July 1

Washington, D. C., Aug. 3.—Stocks of wheat of the 1930 crop in interior mills and elevators on July 1, 1931, are estimated to be 30,552,000 bus. by the Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture. On July 1, 1930, stocks are estimated to have been 60,166,000 bus. and on July 1, 1929, 41,546,000 bus. The 5-year average (1925-1929) stocks on July 1 were 27,477,000 bus. The report is intended to include only country elevators and smaller interior mills which are not included either in the Department's reports on stocks of wheat in 39 markets or in the Bureau of the Census report on stocks of wheat in merchant mills and attached elevators.

Corn Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1930, in bushels, were:

| | Receipts | | Shipments | |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1931 | 1930 | 1931 | 1930 |
| Chicago | 7,977,000 | 5,297,000 | 2,141,000 | 3,207,000 |
| Denver | 747,000 | 420,000 | 405,000 | 225,000 |
| Duluth | 198,690 | 177,020 | 197,500 | 194,000 |
| Ft. Worth | 105,000 | 87,000 | 7,500 | 49,500 |
| Hutchinson | 16,500 | 21,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Indianapolis | 1,282,000 | 1,977,000 | 1,717,000 | 1,993,500 |
| Kansas City | 1,651,500 | 1,702,500 | 1,473,000 | 1,639,500 |
| Louisville | 445,500 | 571,500 | 415,500 | 601,500 |
| Milwaukee | 384,800 | 639,360 | 251,625 | 380,875 |
| New Orleans | 68,391 | 41,978 | 61,182 | 66,261 |
| New York | 111,500 | 156,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Omaha | 764,400 | 1,233,400 | 897,400 | 1,348,200 |
| Peoria | 744,200 | 1,797,700 | 610,000 | 1,107,100 |
| Philadelphia | 5,173 | 9,957 | ..... | ..... |
| Portland, Ore. | 105,600 | 123,600 | 107 | ..... |
| St. Joseph | 480,000 | 327,000 | 459,000 | 442,500 |
| St. Louis | 1,297,800 | 1,859,200 | 977,507 | 1,183,366 |
| San Francisco | 32,853 | 51,428 | ..... | ..... |
| Superior | 203,235 | 183,085 | 197,500 | 194,000 |
| Toledo | 98,750 | 75,000 | 2,695 | 2,070 |
| Wichita | 20,800 | 37,700 | 5,200 | 16,900 |

Oats Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1930, in bushels, were:

| | Receipts | | Shipments | |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1931 | 1930 | 1931 | 1930 |
| Chicago | 1,278,000 | 2,257,000 | 778,000 | 2,441,000 |
| Denver | 30,000 | 36,000 | 8,000 | 26,000 |
| Duluth | 114,742 | 119,214 | 659,298 | 673,000 |
| Ft. Worth | 724,000 | 488,000 | 8,000 | 20,000 |
| Hutchinson | ..... | 4,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Indianapolis | 874,000 | 1,192,000 | 668,000 | 694,000 |
| Kansas City | 182,000 | 200,000 | 42,000 | 132,000 |
| Louisville | 174,000 | 320,000 | 278,000 | 306,000 |
| Milwaukee | 718,500 | 711,210 | 292,000 | 249,000 |
| New Orleans | 96,995 | 32,000 | 31,662 | 28,101 |
| New York | 147,400 | 121,000 | 44,000 | ..... |
| Omaha | 665,600 | 256,000 | 102,000 | 348,000 |
| Peoria | 451,600 | 1,017,800 | 148,050 | 331,350 |
| Philadelphia | 71,793 | 56,091 | ..... | ..... |
| Portland, Ore. | 87,400 | 70,300 | 47,497 | 7,616 |
| St. Joseph | 74,000 | 146,000 | 32,000 | 58,000 |
| St. Louis | 831,000 | 1,412,400 | 425,252 | 1,285,200 |
| San Francisco | 18,000 | 40,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Superior | 70,570 | 118,164 | 148,459 | 182,789 |
| Toledo | 411,965 | 363,810 | 424,990 | 534,250 |
| Wichita | 4,500 | 6,000 | 1,500 | 3,000 |

Barley Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1930, in bushels, were:

| | Receipts | | Shipments | |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| | 1931 | 1930 | 1931 | 1930 |
| Chicago | 194,000 | 169,000 | 256,000 | 104,000 |
| Denver | 25,600 | 57,600 | ..... | 96,000 |
| Dodge City | 1,300 | 30,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Duluth | 228,272 | 180,708 | 219,164 | 242,551 |
| Ft. Worth | 91,200 | 108,800 | ..... | 1,600 |
| Hutchinson | 1,600 | 12,800 | ..... | ..... |
| Indianapolis | 4,500 | 6,000 | 12,000 | ..... |
| Kansas City | 65,600 | 225,600 | 57,600 | 160,000 |
| Milwaukee | 372,415 | 779,700 | 41,850 | 128,650 |
| New Orleans | 2,800 | 9,600 | ..... | 14,400 |
| New York | 398,000 | 5,100 | 858,000 | 181,000 |
| Omaha | 4,800 | 49,600 | 4,800 | 70,400 |
| Peoria | 279,800 | 303,800 | 35,000 | 107,800 |
| Portland, Ore. | 17,500 | 26,250 | ..... | ..... |
| St. Joseph | 7,000 | 15,750 | ..... | 22,750 |
| St. Louis | 40,000 | 112,000 | 12,800 | 44,700 |
| San Francisco | 1,440,083 | 1,277,458 | ..... | 558,083 |
| Superior | 203,191 | 181,870 | 116,072 | 178,700 |
| Toledo | 4,800 | 3,600 | ..... | ..... |
| Wichita | 11,700 | 36,400 | ..... | 13,000 |

National Hay and New York State Ass'n's at Buffalo

The 26th annual convention of the New York State Hay and Grain Dealers Ass'n was held at Hotel Statler, Buffalo, July 22 and 23, the second day's sessions being joint meetings with the National Hay Ass'n.

Registration was held on the mezzanine where some time was given to renewing old acquaintances and making new ones. A large proportion of the dealers brought their wives and about 150 registered.

PRES. SAMUEL DEUEL, Pine Plains, called the first session to order at 10:30 and called on Rev. Raymond Kurtz, Buffalo, for the invocation.

The address of welcome was given by Louis Henafelt, secy. to the Mayor, and E. B. Murphy, Syracuse, responded on behalf of the ass'n.

A memorial address by Bruce A. Dean, Auburn, paid fitting tribute to the ten members of the ass'n who had passed on during the year.

The report of the board of directors read by President Deuel reviewed the activities of the Ass'n thru the past twelve months.

R. L. GILLET, agricultural statistician of the Dept. of Agriculture, Albany, explained the department's method of making crop estimates. He reported the New York hay crop as considerably larger than average and the total hay crop of the country as slightly above normal, with gains in the east and south and small losses in the west and northwest.

Pres. Deuel called on various delegates for crop reports.

W. H. DEAN, Auburn. Our territory has a large crop of varying quality.

H. D. BABCOCK, Delanson. Our crop is large but there is much poor hay.

C. E. CAMPBELL, Penn Yan. Our crop is larger than last year. Alfalfa and clover are of excellent quality but the recent rains will make much poor grade timothy.

GRANT COLE, Ithaca. Our territory will have a good crop of oats, but they are light. Hay has been damaged some by recent rains.

J. C. McVEAN, Scottsville. Our crop is the best in years.

J. P. HALLENBECK, Amsterdam. We will have a large crop but there will be much poor hay.

WM. C. BLOOMINGDALE, Newark, N. J. I have just finished a trip around the state and have found a great deal of mown burned alfalfa. I want to warn you gentlemen to watch for this when buying and advise you to use a long hooked rod with which you can pull out samples.

H. W. KING, Lockport advised extra care this year in buying because of the varied grades. He then surprised many of the dealers by his talk on blue grass hay, explaining that a field of blue grass was not a sown crop but was the result of blue grass choking off and supplanting timothy over a period of 4 or 5 years.

FRED L. MCINTYRE, Potsdam, sec'y of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants extended an invitation to the Association to hold joint meetings with his association for the mutual benefit of both, and to combat the legislators from legislating them all out of business.

F. L. LEWI, New York City, read a paper on the buckwheat situation which is published elsewhere in this number.

PAYNE WILLIAMS, New York City, traffic advisor of the Association, reviewed the year's work. He outlined the freight rate increase asked by the railroads, and asked that the Ass'n go on record in the matter.

ED KAIN, ass't gen. freight agent of the Erie R. R., presented the position of the railroads.

PRES. DEUEL appointed the following committees:

NOMINATING: W. B. DeWitt, Skaneateles; Harold D. Babcock, Delanson; and Thomas L. Wood, Framingham, Mass.

AUDITING: E. B. Murphy, Syracuse; J. P. Hallenbeck, Amsterdam; and Charles Williams, New York City.

The meeting was adjourned to the Crystal Room where the ladies joined the delegates at an informal luncheon.

PRES. DEUEL called the second session to order at 2 o'clock, calling on Dr. H. T. Collings, economist, University of Pennsylvania, who delivered an excellent address on Trade Relations. Dr. Collings recognized the farm problem as 3000 years old and traced the ups and downs of agriculture thru history, saying that he doubted that the problem was as acute as many would have us believe. He stated that agriculture must solve its own problem and advocated reduced cost of production, better accounting methods for the farmer to determine his profitable business, specialization by the farmer, the use of modern facilities, the elimination of price maintenance, and a more adequate knowledge of agriculture by those who were trying to aid. "Keep agriculture out of politics," said Dr. Collings, "because the problem is economic, and agriculture cannot be made successful by legislation."

JOHN TABOR, Auburn, N. Y. in talking on "Our Responsibility," stated that the solution of the farm problem was not in the Farm Board engaging in a business that can be better done by others. He deplored government interference in business, reclamation of unneeded farm lands, and the price fixing policy of the Farm Board. "American agriculture will solve its own

problems if given time and legitimate aid. Natural operation of the law of supply and demand is the only thing that will check the wheat price decline and bring agricultural prices to a normal level. Politicians must learn that the law of supply and demand cannot be repealed," he concluded.

PRES. DEUEL called on traffic advisor Payne Williams to answer questions on transportation and rates and a general discussion followed.

The auditing committee approved the treasurer's report.

OFFICERS ELECTED were: President, E. B. Murphy, Syracuse; Vice Pres., A. G. Baltz, Lafargeville; Directors, 2 years, Samuel Deuel, Pine Plains; 3 years, H. A. Bascom, Boston, Mass.; Franklin L. Lewis, New York City.

THURSDAY'S SESSIONS were held jointly with the 38th annual convention of the National Hay Ass'n. The morning session was called to order by Chris G. Egly, Fort Wayne, Ind., president of the National Hay Ass'n.

EDGAR A. BLACK, president of the Buffalo Corn Exchange, in welcoming the delegates, outlined the facilities of the Buffalo market.

H. A. BASCOM, Boston, responded for the National Ass'n and Samuel Deuel, Pine Plains, for the New York Ass'n.

A. G. PHILIPS, sales manager of Allied Mills Inc., Chicago, gave a constructive address on "Success or Failure in the Retail Feed Business." His address was published on page 763 of the June 24 Journal.

PRES. EGLY presented his annual address from which we take following:

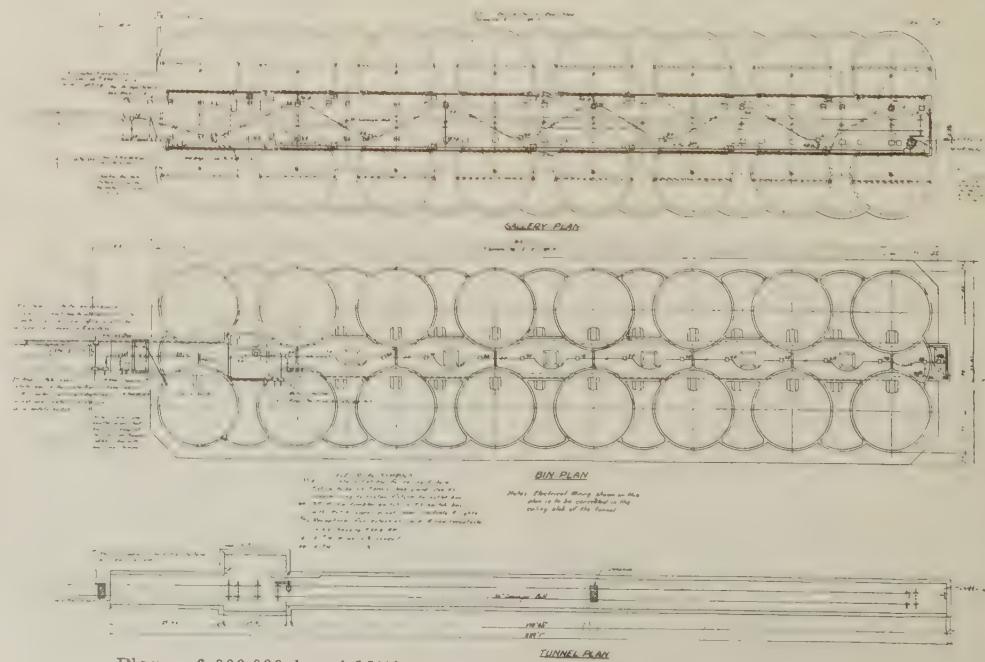
PRESIDENT EGLY'S ANNUAL ADDRESS

Members of the Association and Guests:

In making this Annual Report, may I first express my extreme pleasure in standing before you. When I look back thirty-one years ago attending my first convention, our worthy secretary's father, J. W. Sale, wielded the gavel at the Baltimore National Hay Convention. From there on my heart has been with the Association work.

I am proud to say, while we haven't as many members as we had in years gone by we have just as loyal members devoted to the cause. The weak and indifferent member could follow the crowd and swell the register at convention time, but how many on a real test had more "PEP and GUTS" than our members today?

We are somewhat scattered over the United States and Canada, but as your President, I have enjoyed every moment of being your servant. The officials, in particular Secretary Sale, and "Jim" The Traffic Man-



Plans of 900,000 bu. Addition to Enid Terminal Elevator, Enid, Okla.

ager, Directors and Chairmen of the various committees and their committee members always have been ready to do their part at the proper time.

After all it's not the size of the organization; it is not the size of the man, but the size of the fight that is in him. So may the National Hay Ass'n go on and live thru many more years, not counting the number but the fight and work. Reverently speaking the Ass'n does not owe any one anything.

Let us rejoice that we are living in the land of plenty, with wonderful crops everywhere, and the Maker of all things, giving us bushels and tonnage. As custodians let us handle the Grain, Straw and Hay with a smile and a heart of thankfulness.

I wish to warn you for yourself and the Ass'n, there is a storm approaching. Last year was a very peaceful year, each one had his personal obligations to look after. The railroads are asking the changes in rates. They may be right and they may not, but as a body of shippers, we can stand for what is fair and right.

In all sincerity, if you cannot get enthusiastic about your work, it's time to get alarmed. Something is wrong. Set your teeth and drive into the job of breaking your record. Enthusiasm must be nourished with new actions, and new aspirations, new vision. It is a man's own fault if his enthusiasm is gone, he has failed to feed it, and right here is the big reason why thousands of men hit the high-water mark at 35. They can do their work with their eyes shut, and that is the way they do it. They have lost the driving power of enthusiasm.

Sec'y Fred K. Sale, Indianapolis, read his report from which we take the following:

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER

I am submitting my sixth annual report as your Secretary-Treasurer. Many situations have occurred during these six years which we have had to meet and overcome to the best of our ability. Possibly the most serious problem we have had to face came with the severe drought last fall covering many of the States in which large quantities of hay and other forage is consumed. Like a flash the hay trade found itself in a most peculiar position of being unable to furnish the consuming trade with its forage supplies and the fact that the Government was very actively engaged in the hay shipping and selling business through its conceived and sponsored State Drought Relief Committees. The Railroads were appealed to and practically forced against their will to establish emergency reduced freight rates on feed and forage to the drought areas.

I need not go into detail as to the irregularities and havoc caused by the measures taken and the severe abuse made of the permit arrangements. You know the results, the harm it did to your business and the inflation of hay prices in the western states. An impressive example of the evil effects of Government interference into Private Business.

I should like to see this Ass'n go on record at this meeting as urging a repeal of the Agricultural Marketing Act and the endorse-

ment of the purpose of the recently founded organization known as the Federation of American Business Men, which has as its main objective to fight the socialistic encroachment into private business on the part of the bureaucrats. I am proud of the fact that I had a small active part in the organization of this Federation which came into being in Chicago on June 25th.

Membership: Since June 30, 1930, we have lost by firms discontinuing the hay business 9, resigned 28, suspended for nonpayment of dues 27, and by failure 3. These are losses which have been unavoidable and such as occur to a more or less degree every year.

Our accomplishment in the securing of New Members this fiscal year has been slightly more than the past two consecutive years, but not what we should expect from an organization of some 350 members. At the 1929 convention 28 New Members were reported. Last year 26 were secured and this year 30 have been brought into the organization, in spite of the very adverse conditions we have had to contend with all year. Credit should be given to those to whom it rightfully belongs and I wish to incorporate as a part of my report, and give you herewith the list of names appearing on the Honor Roll and the number of members each one has secured.

| | |
|--|-----------|
| C. G. Egly, Ft. Wayne, Ind..... | 4 |
| J. C. Suttie, Omaha, Neb..... | 3 |
| Alfred H. Lea, Charleston, W. Va..... | 2 |
| F. L. Alexander, Marion, Ohio..... | 2 |
| G. S. Bridge, Chicago, Ill..... | 1 |
| Lloyd Dellinger, Bloomville, Ohio..... | 1 |
| J. D. Earle, Asheville, N. C..... | 1 |
| E. G. Mahon, Howick Station, Que..... | 1 |
| S. Lafrance, Montreal, Que..... | 1 |
| W. J. Phelps Co., Boston, Mass..... | 1 |
| Geo. E. Rogers, Pittsburgh, Pa..... | 1 |
| H. M. Scott, Montreal, Que..... | 1 |
| Fred K. Sale, Indianapolis, Ind..... | 11 |
| Total | 30 |

To these individuals, the Officers and Members extend you their sincere thanks. To those who have tried but failed in their efforts, we are also most grateful. Don't be discouraged for possibly you have planted the seed that will bear fruit.

Arbitration: There have been no cases handled by either of the three Arbitration Committees this past year, though within the last few weeks two cases have been presented and are now under preparation. These cases to which I refer are the Dellinger & Sons Co., Bloomville, Ohio, versus N. E. Mohn & Co., New Bern, N. C., and Geo. Lalande, St. Clet, Que., versus Arthur & Prentice, Auburn, N. Y. I had hoped the preparation of these might be completed in time to be considered by the Committee at this meeting but such was not the case.

We have handled about the usual number of claims during the year and have served our members to good advantage in advising as to the responsibility of firms whose names they have submitted. I consider this "credit bureau information" as one of the most important means of service which the Ass'n offers to its own members. It is becoming more appreciated every year, judging by the increasing number of inquiries we receive in our office.

Finances: Nothing is more pleasing to me in this report than to state to you that the finances of this Ass'n are in excellent condition. In fact, our Net Worth is greater at the close of this fiscal year than it has been

[Concluded on page 184]

Enid Terminal Increases Its Storage Capacity

"A turning leg between the new annex and the old elevator," said Cecil E. Munn, president of the Enid Terminal Elevator Co., in discussing with designers the plans for the addition of 900,000 bus. of storage space to his 1,100,000 bu. reinforced concrete elevator, "will save operating a lot of machinery in handling grain stored at the far end of the house. This would be of particular advantage in turning grain or in inventorying the contents of the house. It would likewise permit us to carry grain a shorter distance in operating the north set of old tanks.

"A turning leg is the idea, gentlemen," he said. "Now it is up to you to work it out." How well the designers worked out the idea is partly demonstrated in the construction engraving herewith. Satisfactory operation of the plant is convincing testimony to the remainder.

The new addition is 213 ft. long and 51 ft. wide on the ground, and the tanks rise up 101 ft. 6 in. It is two tanks wide, and eight long, making a total of 16 large tanks, 16 interstice bins and 7 interspace bins. The cylindrical tanks are 21 ft. in diameter. The south interspace bin is split to form the well in which the turning leg operates. A conveyor gallery 7 ft. 7 in. high and 15 ft. 1 in. wide, inside measurements, extends over the tanks.

The cupola for the turning leg is the same width as the conveyor gallery, 29 ft. long, 39 ft. higher than the tanks and has two stories. Outside walls of the storage tanks are 6 1/2 in. thick, inside walls are 6 in., all heavily reinforced.

Machinery in the conveyor galleries both above and below the tanks is alemite equipped for ease in greasing and carries 36 in. 4 ply, Diamond rubber belts.

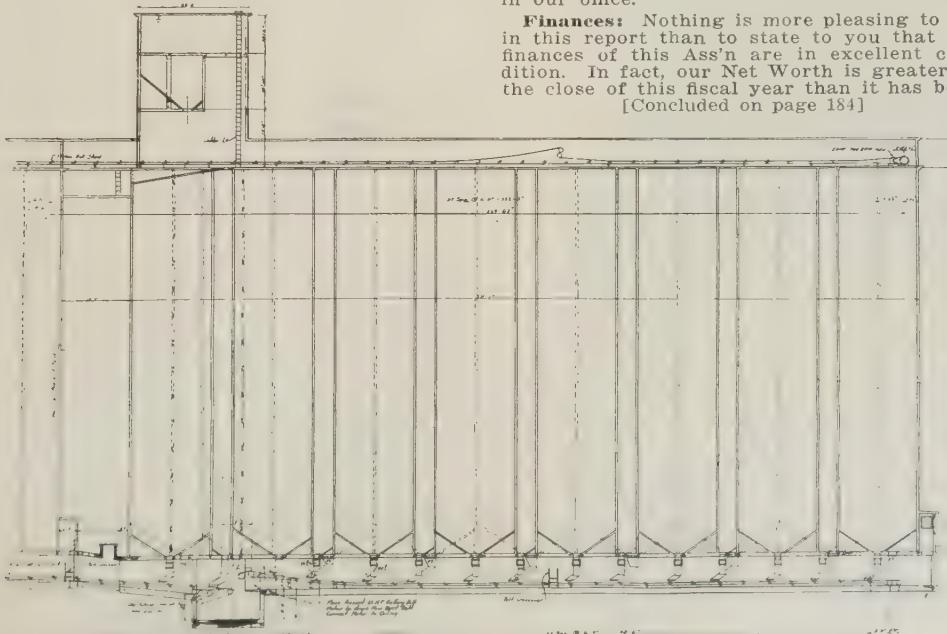
Power is supplied by two 25 h.p. G. E. motors. These are connected with the belts thru Link-Belt silent chain drives.

A double bridge connecting the addition with the Texas over the old unit permits the downward sloping of the conveyor belt by running it out on the lower bridge. The upper bridge, carrying the extension of the conveyor belt from the older unit, empties its grain directly onto the belt in the addition thru this over-lapping. Grain brought into the house at the car unloading shed is thus carried direct to the addition without re-elevation by the turning leg.

The well for the turning leg extends 8 ft. below the conveyor tunnel in the basement and is 13 ft. 6 in. by 17 ft. inside measure. The leg casing is steel above and below the concrete wells. A 30 in. rubber belt, carrying two rows of DP buckets, staggered for flexibility, does the lofting and will handle 18,000 bus. per hour. It is driven by a 100 h.p. inclosed motor, transmitting its power by Link-Belt roller chains from the motor to a jack-shaft, thence to the head shaft. Casings around these chains have their lower sections partially filled with oil, so the lower half of the chain is always immersed.

All switches for the addition as well as for the main house are on the first floor of the head house in the original plant. Current can be cut out at point of power as well as at this centralized point.

Use of the turning leg gives increased grain handling flexibility. Grain being moved from the middle section of tanks to the addition can be run direct to the turning leg thru the conveyor tunnel, and lofted to the conveyor in the Texas over new annex without returning to the head house. Grain in the addition can be run by carrying it to the turning leg and back up to the Texas, instead of running it all the way to the head house and back, a distance twice as great and re-



Longitudinal Sectional View of 900,000 bu. Addition to Enid Terminal Elevator, Enid, Okla.

quiring the use of twice as much power and machinery. Incoming grain moves out on the conveyor over the addition without the use of the new leg. Grain moving from the addition back to the main plant is in reverse order to running it from the main plant to the new annex.

The Enid Terminal Elevator Co., operator of the plant, has attained a steady growth thru the four and one-half years of its existence. Organized in 1925, and incorporated at that time by C. E. Munn, Julius Pearlstone, Hyman Pearlstone, A. A. Hart and C. J. Wheeler, it began construction on the first unit of tanks and the head house on New Years day, 1926. Capacity of the first unit was 650,000 bus. Another 500,000 bus. was added on the opposite side of the head house in the spring of 1927. The third unit, 900,000 bus., now being completed by the designers, the Jones-Hettelsater Constr. Co., brings the total capacity to slightly over 2,000,000 bus.

Officers of the company are the same today as they were at incorporation, except for C. J. Wheeler, whose place was taken by F. A. Hague. Mr. Munn and Mr. Hague are the active officers in charge of the company's growing storage, merchandising and export business.

Cotton Prices have not been helped by the large stocks of cotton held by the Farm Board and the three Cotton Pools. Their attempt to peg the price of cotton at 16½ cents is proving very disastrous to cotton growers and tax payers. The price has declined more than 50 per cent since the Farm Board undertook to boost the price by buying on its own account and assisting the Pools in buying even a greater amount with money borrowed from the Farm Board.

Dust Explosion in Wabash Elevator at Kansas City

An explosion of grain dust occurred in the working house of the Wabash Elevator in North Kansas City, Mo., which is operated by Uhlmann Grain Co., on the morning of July 31, resulting in slight injuries to 16 workmen. The house was receiving grain at the time and construction engineers were at work connecting the new million bu. storage annex, so that more men than usual were in the plant. Joseph Taylor, who was on a step ladder beside leg casing directing the installation of some machinery, happened to be beside vent in leg casing and was severely burnt about face. Men at work on scale floor were also badly burned.

On the scale floor a deputy weighman wearing tortoise shell spectacles was burned by the explosion of celluloid in the frame. The wire base of the spectacle frame was all that remained of his spectacles, so it would seem that spectacles with celluloid frames are the last thing to be worn in a grain elevator.

No damage was done to the elevator walls but the leg in which the explosion occurred was put out of commission.

The down-leg casing of the west shipping leg on the first floor was split wide open and the up-leg bulged. One window was jarred loose. No fire damage was noticeable. Only a small area of burned dust on one of the spouts was noticeable in the basement, but a considerable amount of fire was evidenced in the new belt-way to the new storage annex.

On the distributing floor of the workhouse the leg-casing of the west receiving leg was bulged and the dust on the walls, spouting

and machinery which had been taken down and stored alongside of the wall had been on fire.

In the bin floor of the old workhouse the down-leg casing was split wide open, but no fire effects were noticeable. Newly made chaff on the bin floor of the storage, which is located midway between the bin floor and distributing floor of the workhouse, was on fire, but apparently went out of its own accord.

On the scale floor the west shipping leg was bulged on account of the explosion, as well as the dust prevention piping on this leg. There was some evidence of explosion on the receiving leg on this floor and a number of windows were blown out. The dust on the inside and outside of the scale hoppers and outside and inside of the garners was burned. No damage was apparent to the machinery, including the dust collecting systems, other than some over-heated pipes on the head floor. Some of the head casings were bulged and the grouting blown out.

This elevator is equipped with modern facilities for reducing the amount of floating dust, each leg being equipped with its own dust prevention system which is direct-connected to the driving motor so that it must operate whenever the current is thrown on. This aided in keeping the house clean and materially reduced the force of the explosion.

The rumor that the Federal Farm Board was negotiating for the sale abroad of its wheat holdings in a wholesale quantity to a syndicate is denied by Geo. S. Milnor of the Stabilization Corporation.

Collapse of New Elevator Walls at Omaha

The daily press has been flooded so persistently with bulletins and circulars telling of grain dust explosions that no accident now occurs in or about a grain elevator that the cub reporter does not immediately classify it as an awful explosion of grain dust. This, no doubt, explains why the collapse of a cylindrical bin and two sections of the adjoining walls of the new addition to the 10,000,000 bushel reinforced concrete elevator of the Cargill Commission Co., at Omaha was "caused by an explosion of grain dust."

After three days of careful investigation, F. L. Nielson, Gen. Supt., of the Cargill Commission Co., declared the collapse due to defective construction. The position of the roofing in the photograph reproduced herewith would seem to preclude the possibility of the damage having been done by an explosion, as an explosion would have blown the roofing out.

Not much grain was in the new part of the elevator as only thirteen carloads had been conveyed to the new half of the structure. Night and day gangs were immediately set to work clearing away the wreck and salvaging the re-inforcing. The new cylindrical tank and adjoining walls will be erected immediately, so the entire plant will soon be available for storing new wheat.

Some concrete structures have failed because of the difficulty experienced during extremely high temperatures in inducing cement to set. The reinforcing rods shown in the illustration herewith seem to be clean and free from concrete, and the ruins of the walls indicate crumbling or disintegrating rather than breaking due to excessive stress. When concrete is poured during a temperature in excess of 95° contractors generally keep it flooded with water until it sets. Had the collapse been caused solely by a weak foundation, concrete properly mixed and kept wet would have adhered to the reinforcing in large chunks.

Before and After Bin Collapsed



Below: The 10,000,000 bu. Cargill Elevator at Omaha Showing New Part Before Roof was completed.

Above: Ruins of Cylindrical Bin and Adjoining Walls After Bin Collapsed.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

ARIZONA

Buckeye, Ariz.—Marshall Humphrey, general manager of the Arizona Seed & Feed Ass'n, is said to be planning for an alfalfa meal and mixed feed plant.

ARKANSAS

Paragould, Ark.—James Taylor is installing a feed mill in the old Goodwin Bldg.

Scranton, Ark.—John Layes is the proprietor of a flour mill under construction here, to be completed in a few weeks.

Ft. Smith, Ark.—The Arkoma Grain Corp. is enlarging its elevator at Ft. Smith, Ark., and putting in new machinery.—Lloyd Brewer, Arkoma Grain Corp. (Muskogee, Okla.)

Conway, Ark.—The feed manufacturing plant recently installed by the Conway Cotton Oil Co., as reported in the May 27 Journals, will be enlarged by the addition of three new machines.

Paris, Ark.—The milling firm of Mashaw & Beschner is considering taking over the operation of the August Bartsch Flour Mill, which has not been operated for several years, and needs overhauling.

Newport, Ark.—After being idle for 12 years, because not sufficient wheat had been grown in the vicinity to keep the mill running, until this year, the flour mill owned by O. I. Hubert, Sr., has again been put into operation, after being thoroly overhauled.

Little Rock, Ark.—R. M. Huie, former feed and flour broker of Morrillton, Ark., and Roscoe Crafton, of Blytheville, have organized a brokerage business to be known as the Service Co. and have opened offices in the Terminal Warehouse Bldg., with J. W. Sykes, formerly with the Rea-Patterson Milling Co., as office manager. In addition to the Rea-Patterson account for the entire state, the new firm will sell other lines of flour, feed, rice, beans and other commodities.

CALIFORNIA

Sacramento, Cal.—We suspended business June 2.—C. B. Burke Co. (brokerage firm).

Sacramento, Cal.—J. E. Whitehead, proprietor of the North Sacramento Feed & Fuel Co., recently installed a sweet feed system including a hammer mill and feed mixer.

Gridley, Cal.—Walter Hanson & Son, Ltd., who operate grain and feed mills and warehouses at Lincoln, Sheridan and Wheatland, have acquired the full interests of A. B. Jackson in the Gridley Rice & Feed Mill.

Los Angeles, Cal.—At the recent election of officers of the Grain Exchange the following were chosen: Pres., J. R. Garvey; vice-pres., C. H. Bates; treas., F. E. Deven-dorf, and sec'y and manager, M. D. Thiebaud.

Vernon City, Cal.—The warehouses and milling plant of the Globe Grain & Milling Co. were damaged by fire, July 29; loss, estimated at \$500,000. The fire, which was believed to have started from spontaneous combustion, spread so rapidly that the automatic alarm system was destroyed before the sprinklers could extinguish the blaze.

Calexico, Cal.—The Imperial Feed Mills, Ltd., the new industry at this point, has ordered machinery to be used in the manufacture of cattle feed, and it is expected to arrive here by Sept. 15. A crew of over 20 men is now busy on the preparation of fertilizer, which is a branch of the business. The feed mill is expected to be in full operation by Oct. 15.

CANADA

Beachville, Ont.—Three warehouses of the Beachville Feed & Supply Co. burned about the middle of July; loss, \$7,000.

Levuka, Sask.—An elevator at this point, owned by R. O. Bennell, burned about the middle of July; it contained approximately 7,000 bus. of grain; loss, \$12,000.

Verigin, Sask.—A \$75,000 flour mill is being erected in the Doukhobor Community, replacing the plant that burned in June, as reported in the June 24 Journals.

Edmonton, Alta.—The terminal elevator here is erecting an addition, to be completed this summer and to be used as a registered seed grain plant for storing and cleaning seed grain.

Toronto, Ont.—The death of A. B. Mosey, of the grain firm of A. B. Mosey & Co., of this city, has been reported, occurring quite unexpectedly on July 21. Mr. Mosey's age was 50 years.

Medicine Hat, Alta.—A fire recently at the Lake-of-the-Woods Milling Co.'s mill, caused by a short circuit in a switch box, was kept in check by the sprinkler system until extinguished, little damage being done except that to a 50-h.p. motor, which was done by water.

Winnipeg, Man.—It is reported that an inter-provincial trading corporation will be formed to take over the Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba Pool elevators, with John I. MacFarland, now manager of the Canadian Co-op. Wheat Producers, Ltd., or central selling agency of the Canadian Wheat Pool, as general manager.

Melfort, Sask.—The Producers Milling Co., a new organization, is reported as contemplating the erection of a flour mill at this point, to have a capacity of 500 barrels per day, also a 100,000-bu. storage elevator with facilities for drying and also cleaning grain. Similar mills at other points in Saskatchewan are being considered by the new company, which would be financed by shares sold in this vicinity and by English capital.

New Westminster, B. C.—The Retail Merchants Ass'n of this city has threatened to sue the city for damages unless something is done to stop the obnoxious fumes coming from the Vancouver Milling & Grain Co.'s premises, which are said to come from the handling of some kind of fertilizer. The premises in question are owned by the city and leased to the Pacific Coast Terminals, Ltd., which, in turn, sublet to the milling company.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Board of Grain Commissioners, in session in this city last month, decided that the tariff charges permitted licensees of country and terminal elevators under the Canadian Grain Act remain unchanged with one exception, which exception affects wheat containing wild oats. The new regulation says: "On wheat carrying a dockage containing 5% wild oats a separate return will be made for the wild oats after deducting therefrom one-half of 1% on the gross weight of the car for waste." Formerly the figure was 3½%, but the commissioners thought it advisable to raise it to 5 for the present year.

COLORADO

Akron, Colo.—F. W. Loftiss has succeeded Jos. L. Hall as manager of the Akron Farmers Milling Merc. Co-op. Ass'n.

Walsh, Colo.—F. M. Tugge has been retained as manager of the former Gano elevator recently purchased by the Farmers National Warehouse Corp.

Roggen, Colo.—C. H. Hegeman is now with the Farmers National Grain Corp. here. He was formerly at Wellfleet, Neb.

Limon, Colo.—The old Equity Mercantile Ass'n Elvtr., which has been in litigation for some time and had ceased to operate, has been leased by Mark Logan, an old employee, and is again open for business. He will not operate the mill at present.

Trinidad, Colo.—Martin J. Gleason, sales manager of the Trinidad Bean & Elvtr. Co., was killed in an airplane crash here on July 11, together with the pilot. The cause of the accident was not known, as the plane was apparently flying normally for some time before it crashed.

ILLINOIS

Ava, Ill.—The Dean Mill has been leased for a year by the Randolph Milling Co.

El Paso, Ill.—The El Paso Elvtr. Co. has recently installed a Bender Electric Truck Dump.

Waynesville, Ill.—Dr. William Marvel is reported to have bot the Waynesville Elvtr. for \$5,400.

Morton, Ill.—E. W. Birkey, proprietor of the Morton Mill, has recently installed a feed mixer.

Potomac, Ill.—H. M. Daniels has established a feed mill in a building he recently remodeled for that purpose.

Minonk, Ill.—John Janssen has sold his mill to Art Hildreth, of El Paso, Ill., who took possession last month.

Padua, Ill.—Repairs have been made on the Padua Grain Co.'s elevator in preparation for the new wheat crop.

Strasburg, Ill.—Munson Bros., of Windsor, have leased the Strasburg Elvtr. and have placed August Kull in charge.

Woodhull, Ill.—The Woodhull Grain Elvtr. Co. has installed a concrete drinking trough for horses just south of its office.

Toulon, Ill.—The grain elevator and warehouse of the Wrigley Grain & Lbr. Co. has been painted with aluminum paint.

St. Joseph, Ill.—The feed business of the Peters Grain Co. has been discontinued at this point and at Pauline (St. Joseph p. o.).

Camargo, Ill.—Have not yet let the contract for my new elevator; I may about Sept. 1 to 15.—Harry L. Kaga, Camargo Grain Co.

Bryce (Milford p. o.), Ill.—A. J. Walters has been chosen manager of the Bryce Grain Co. to fill the vacancy caused by the death of T. C. Herron.

Niota, Ill.—Saar Bros. Flour & Feed Co. has leased the Farmers Elvtr. & Supply Co.'s elevator for one year from James Parker, receiver for the elevator.

Van Wood (Fancy Prairie p. o.), Ill.—The elevator here owned by the W. W. Hill Grain Co., which has houses also at Williamsville, Broadwell, Sherman, Pawnee and Mt. Fulcher, burned Saturday afternoon, July 25. Only a small amount of wheat was on hand, as the bulk of the grain had been shipped out. The building was insured.

Lehigh Stone Co.

• • • KANKAKEE, ILL.

CRUSHED STONE • SAND • GRAVEL
LEHIGH SOIL SUGAR

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

Mount Morris, Ill.—Chas. Kerns, of Oregon, has been appointed manager of the Mount Morris Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, replacing Thomas Summers, resigned.

Kings, Ill.—George W. King, manager of the White Rock Elvtr. Co. of this place, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities listed at \$42,456 and assets at \$23,212.

Danforth, Ill.—Mrs. Elizabeth Overacker, 49 years of age, wife of J. W. Overacker, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, died at her home here, on July 15, of cancer.

Chanderville, Ill.—The Beach-Wickham Grain Co., of Chicago and St. Louis, has leased G. C. McFadden's elvtr. and will operate it. S. E. Dyson has been appointed local agent.

Buffalo Rock (Ottawa p. o.), Ill.—The Ottawa Co-op. Grain Co., the incorporation of which was reported in the June 10 Journals, has leased the former Ruckrigel Elvtr. at Buffalo Rock.

Fairbury, Ill.—Rikus Hippen is the new owner of the West End Elvtr., which he has bought from Boyd Webber, who about 18 months ago purchased it from Mr. Hippen and Geo. Stephen.

Hillsdale, Ill.—While making repairs on the machinery, the timbers on which he was standing gave way, seriously injuring W. I. Nicholson, employed at the Hillsdale Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

Gilman, Ill.—On Aug. 13 the grain trade of this territory will gather for its monthly meeting at the Green Lantern, sitting down to dinner at 7:15 p. m. and talking over matters of interest afterward.

Rantoul, Ill.—The elevator of the Rantoul Grain Co., in receivership for several months, has been purchased by H. J. Flesner and re-opened, with W. F. Neal, who was employed by the former owner, in charge.

Lombardville (Buda p. o.), Ill.—The Velde-Lackman Co., operating elevators at this point and at Morse (also Buda p. o.), has improved its south elevator here by installing a new air dump and putting in a new drive.

Mayview, Ill.—Roger E. Little, as receiver for the defunct Urbana Banking Co., leased the grain elevator at this point formerly owned by E. C. Saddoris, to Robert E. Rising, of Champaign, who took charge immediately.

Kankakee, Ill.—The regular monthly meeting of the grain trade of the Kankakee territory was held at McBroom's Restaurant, this city, Aug. 5, at 7 p. m., at which time dinner was served. Several matters of importance were discussed.

Palmer, Ill.—Fire originating in the cob bin near the boiler room of the Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator at 7 p. m., July 28, did but slight damage, loss being estimated at about \$100, due to the fact that the engine room is a concrete building.

Pontiac, Ill.—The Murray Grain & Supply Co.'s two elevators at this point have been bought by J. A. Harrison, of Bloomington, and the elevator at Cayuga has been leased by him.

Pierson, Ill.—The elevator that has been used by the Farmers Elvtr. Co. for a number of years to store ear corn, and which was known locally as "Black Beauty," has been taken down and the lumber will be used to construct a corn crib on the same site.

Harrisburg, Ill.—The Woolcott Milling Co.'s 600-barrel mill burned Aug. 1; loss, estimated at over \$100,000; the fire is said to have started from a hot box on an elevator shaft in the basement. The warehouse was saved, also the elevator containing 100,000 bus. of wheat.

Chatsworth, Ill.—The grain trade of this vicinity held a meeting at the Chatsworth Hotel on the evening of July 28, dinner being served at the hotel at 7 o'clock. Sec'y Culbertson, of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, was present and led in the discussion that followed dining.

Bloomington, Ill.—Chas. F. Scholer, pres. of the Hasenwinkle-Scholer Co., operators of elevators throughout central Illinois, died at his home here, Aug. 3, as the result of complications following an operation for appendicitis. He was 68 years old. His wife and two daughters survive him.

Kewanee, Ill.—Grain dealers of the Kewanee neighborhood met at the office of James E. Bennett & Co., this city, Monday night, July 20, for the purpose of getting better acquainted with W. E. Culbertson, sec'y of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, and also with the work of that organization.

Delavan, Ill.—The last General Assembly amended the Thresherman Lien Act, extending the time limit of the lien to 9 months, and in no wise changing that provision of the act which stated that so far as the elevator was concerned the thresherman must notify the elevator of the lien prior to final settlement to make it effective.—W. E. Culbertson, Sec'y Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Peoria, Ill.—The Burlington Elvtr., having a capacity of 1,000,000 bus., has been purchased by the Farmers National Grain Corp., which was to take immediate possession. B. P. Moore, Chicago, of the grain merchandising department of the corporation, will act as manager of the elevator and will be assisted by J. L. White, for a number of years in charge of the grain department of the Allied Mills. It is rumored that a 1,000,000-bu. addition to the Burlington Elvtr. will be erected, doubling its capacity, but that the plans are tentative and that no time has been definitely set for work to start. About a year ago the elevator was equipped with electric power, \$100,000 being spent in bringing it up-to-date. The Farmers National has opened offices in the Commercial Merchants Natl. Bank Bldg.

St. Charles, Ill.—We are building a new cement block feed mill and warehouse and expect to occupy it by Sept. 1. [Mr. Davis' elevator burned last March.] The business will continue under the name of C. P. Davis.—C. P. Davis.

Champaign, Ill.—A pleasant and profitable evening was spent by grain dealers of this locality who met at the Inman Hotel at 7 p. m., Aug. 11, for their regular monthly gathering. After dinner, business matters of interest were brot up for discussion.

CHICAGO NOTES

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$8,000 net.

The new address of John E. Brennan & Co., effective July 30, is 332 S. LaSalle St.

Thomas M. Howell is said to have been behind the squeeze in corn that ran the July delivery to 72½ cents per bushel.

The Board of Trade Post Drum & Bugle Corps entertained soldiers' orphans at Normal, Ill., on Aug. 8. Members of the Board and their families were invited to go along.

Samuel P. Arnot, a member of the Board of Trade for over 30 years and its president in 1928-29, has sold his membership to S. R. Winton and withdrawn from active participation in the grain trade. Mr. Arnot is quoted as giving for his reason for his action the Federal Farm Board methods of discouraging private business.

The proposed amendment to the Board of Trade rules that the privilege of membership in the clearing house by any corporation shall cease when the majority of its stock passes from the control of stockholders or employees of corporation as of April 2, 1929, or legal heirs of same, voted on July 23, was defeated. It was intended to rule out the Farmers Nat'l Corp. control of the Updike Grain Co., but would have prevented sale of present corporate members to others than individuals.

Recently admitted to membership in the Board of Trade are the following: Geo. M. Moffett, pres. of the Corn Products Refining Co.; Sumner W. Cobb, partner in E. A. Pierce & Co.; Fred M. Davis, of Davis Bros. & Potter, Ft. Dodge, Ia.; Henry P. Burgard II.; James G. Hodgkinson, and T. George Lee. Memberships transferred: Charles I. Crumacker, Stuart A. Prosser, Robert H. Scarlett, Ralph Stoner, of Stoner Grain Co.; Thomas Bennett, of James E. Bennett & Co.; Estate of F. Edson White, Charles B. Crofton, William M. Wright, Karl Symons, of Columbia Warehouse Co.; Herbert L. Jones, of Farnum, Winter & Co., and Wesley A. Behel.

John H. Ball, connected with Allied Mills, Inc., has resigned his position as vice-president in charge of purchases. Mr. Ball is widely known in the feed and grain trade. He was formerly president of the United Grain Co., and for 18 years has been in the general grain business on Duluth and Minneapolis markets. For 11 years, he was president and assistant general manager of the American Milling Co. Mr. Ball has accepted a position as merchandising manager for the Farmers Grain Corporation, Chicago. Louis Springer, of the Chicago office, has been appointed purchasing agent for Allied Mills, Inc. In the Farmers National Grain Corp. offices Mr. Ball succeeds B. P. Moore, who has been transferred to Peoria, Ill., to be manager of the elevator recently purchased by the corp. from the Burlington Railroad.

INDIANA

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n has admitted 47 new members since its January meeting.

Middletown, Ind.—The Middletown Grain Co. has made a number of improvements at the elevator, including new scales and a new office room.

Churubusco, Ind.—Fremont Fisher, of Mentone, has been appointed manager of the Mayer Grain Co.'s elevator, succeeding E. S. Kline, who has moved to Mexico, Ind. Mr. Fisher has been assistant manager of the Mayer elevator at Mentone for the past five years.

Jackson, Ind.—G. G. Davis' elevator was slightly damaged by fire on July 17, at 7 p. m., the blaze starting in the cob bin. Mr. Davis owns elevators at Goldsmith and Atlanta also.

Cambridge City, Ind.—The Cambridge City Feed Mills have been leased from Charles Clay by Verne and Don Smith, who are planning to increase the capacity of the plant by adding more machinery.

Manson (Frankfort p. o.), Ind.—The Lake & Reagan Grain Co. has completed a number of improvements, including the installation of a large grinder, electrification of the machinery and building a large brick incinerator for burning cobs.

Thomas Station (Washington p. o.), Ind.—Charles M. Gray, manager of Ura Seeger's elevator at this point, died unexpectedly on July 14, at the age of 61 years. He worked as usual at the elevator the day previous to his death. He is survived by his wife and several children.

Otterbein, Ind.—Walter E. Rich, a grain dealer of Indianapolis, who formerly operated elevators in Oxford, Pine Village, Goodland, Remington and Wolcott, has bot the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point and taken possession. This elevator has been established here for some time and can handle 400,000 bus. of grain a year.

Cutler, Ind.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator burned Sunday morning, at 5:30 o'clock, July 19; loss, \$15,000; insurance, \$12,500. About 2,000 bus. of grain was destroyed, including 1,500 bus. of wheat, also the machinery and equipment. Temporary arrangements were at once made for taking care of grain deliveries. The detached office building was not burned. The fire was thought to have originated in the cob bins from spontaneous combustion. The elevator will probably be rebuilt.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Another "so-called" scale inspector is operating in the northern part of our state under the name of the Northwestern Scale Service Co. A light Ford, converted into a truck carrying only 1,000 pounds of test weights is operated by Mr. E. Over, who appears to be the whole "Company" above referred to. He is representing himself as a representative of the Howe and also Fairbanks Scale companies, but such is a falsehood. He is unreliable, inefficient, and has "stung" several grain dealers already. The State Bureau of Weights and Measures, as well as Fairbanks, Morse & Co., want information as to the whereabouts of this imposter.—Sec'y Fred K. Sale.

Westfield, Ind.—Wade M. Kennedy, manager of the Goodrich Bros. elevator at this point, is reported to have made a charge of forgery against O. H. Andrews, who, it is alleged, bot some grain at the elevator, paying for it with a check that came back unhonored for lack of funds. This is said to be the third or fourth case of the kind in this county since early this spring, all of the offenders being from southern Indiana.

IOWA

McGregor, Ia.—The Myers-Glad Grain Co. has been putting in a filling station.

Lanesboro, Ia.—A new leg belt, new Salem Cups and a rope drive have been installed in the elevator of E. E. Wentz.—J. G. Williams.

Moorhead, Ia.—Bruce Wallace, who formerly operated an elevator at Mondamin, has bot the Nye-Jenks Grain Co.'s elevator, it is reported.

WANTED

We pay CASH for idle flour and feed mills, elevator machinery, etc. For sale: Number of used mixers, corn cutters, graders.

H. C. DAVIS MILL MACHINERY
Front Street, Bonner Springs, Kansas

Sibley, Ia.—Mr. McBride is the new manager for the Greig & Son Co.'s elevator.

Sheldon, Ia.—Central Grain Corp., incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000.—A. G. T.

Luther, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has installed a new rope drive and a new loading spout.—J. G. Williams.

Osceola, Ia.—We have had our scales rebuilt and have enclosed our yard with a picket fence to stop petty pilferage.—Curnes Grain Co.

Hamburg, Ia.—Good Bros. Seed & Grain Co. has recently installed a Bender Overhead Traveling Electric Truck Dump in its elevator at this point.

Sinclair (Parkersburg p. o.), Ia.—L. E. Miller has replaced the elevator that burned this spring with a frame, ironclad, cribbed house, 8,000 bus. capacity.

Hampton, Ia.—Karl C. Kaus, at one time manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s business at Chapin, is now with the Great Western Elvtr. at Hampton.

Mallard, Ia.—A new rope drive and new pulleys have been installed in the elevator of the Farmers Co-op. Co. for efficient transmission of power.—J. G. Williams.

Lake Park, Ia.—Richard McBride, of Worthington, Minn., is the new manager of the recently rebuilt and much improved plant of the John E. Greig Elvtr. Co.

West Liberty, Ia.—George Schaffer, proprietor of the West Liberty Elvtr., has installed some new equipment, consisting of a corn cleaner and corn sheller, also a man-lift.

Clutier, Ia.—The local Nye & Jenks Grain Co.'s elevator closed Aug. 1 to await better times in the grain business. Farmers are holding their grain in hope of better prices later.

Forest City, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has completely remodeled the elevator located on the M. & St. L. railroad, has ironclad the elevator and torn down the old flat house.

Plum Creek (Algona p. o.), Ia.—Leslie Huff has been appointed manager of the Plum Creek Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, which has been operated several years by Fred Pooch.

Bronson, Ia.—J. H. Walker, formerly assistant manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Hornick, has been appointed manager of the Bronson Feeders Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

Pocahontas, Ia.—In the Quaker Oats plant a new 20-ton type "S" truck scale with concrete deck has been installed, an office building moved and other repairs made, by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Logan, Ia.—J. M. Foutch has bot the old Farmers Merc. Co.'s elevator and has moved into it some machinery, scales, etc., from his former location and is now buying and shipping grain in his new location.

Owasa, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. recently installed a gasoline pump outside the elevator office. D. F. Gummert, mgr., stated it purchased its gasoline from the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. at Iowa Falls.—A. G. T.

Marshalltown, Ia.—The Ajay Milling Co. is contemplating extending its business, for which purpose it is reported to be arranging for the acquisition of property formerly owned by the Waterloo-Cedar Falls Union Mill Co.

Austinville, Ia.—L. H. Schlamp, manager of the Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, recently joined the class of benedicts. After a honeymoon trip into Wisconsin he is now back on the job.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Swea City, Ia.—Frank Thomson, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point for the past 10 years and who resigned recently, has been made local manager for the Quaker Oats Co., which has bot Geo. S. Livermore's two elevators here, as reported in the last number of the Journals. Offices were established in the west elevator, after repairs had been completed.

Hudson, Ia.—The Hudson Lbr. Co. is re-roofing its feed warehouse with composition roofing. L. R. Hollis is the manager.—Art Torkelson.

Forest City, Ia.—Repairs are being made on the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s house, and the whole outside of the building is being covered with galvanized iron, the T. E. Ibberson Co. doing the work.

Eldora, Ia.—The Eldora Feed Mill is installing a Munson Corn and Wheat Cracker and a Munson Separator, Grader and Asperator. This equipment will be used in preparing scratch feeds for the local trade.—F. J. Conrad.

Des Moines, Ia.—Cleveland Smith, a painter working on the Beaver Valley Milling Co.'s plant, fell 75 feet, July 24, breaking a leg and sustaining serious bruises on the back. A scaffold rope breaking was the cause.—A. G. T.

Russell, Ia.—Virgil Saunders has bot the interest of the E. D. Loudon Estate in the Peoples Mill and has formed a partnership with Mr. Shock. The feed grinding business will be continued under the firm name of Saunders & Shock.

Aplington, Ia.—Peter Luppen, second man at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, fell off a ladder in the elevator recently, injuring himself so that he is confined to his home. At last reports he was showing good improvement.—Art Torkelson.

Webster City, Ia.—The M. H. Spurgeon & Son elevator at this point was recently painted a pleasing red. Harry Wynn, local mgr., also reported the elevators at Oto, Ia., operated by M. H. Spurgeon, were given a similar treatment.—Art Torkelson.

Mason City, Ia.—Harry Spiller has resigned as manager of the Cerro Gordo Farmers Co-op. Ass'n, to open a grocery store at Clemons. He is succeeded by Wm. Darland, who resigned from managing the Farmers Elvtr. at Clemons to take the position. Harold Christiansen replaces Mr. Darland temporarily at Clemons.—C. W. Kellogg, Lamson Bros. & Co.

Crocker (Polk City p. o.), Ia.—The Polk City Grain Co., whose elevator at this point burned in July, has installed a farm elevator to take care of the new grain coming in in carload lots, taking care of smaller lots at its elevator at Polk City. J. L. Bergogan, manager, writes under date of Aug. 4: "We expect to start construction next week on a new 15,000-bu. cribbed, iron-clad elevator at Crocker station to replace the one that burned. Plans are now being examined and a contract will be let at an early date."

Dewar, Ia.—O. W. Follett, for 40 years in the grain business here, died July 17, at the age of 69 years, from a stroke brot on by the intense heat. Mr. Follett was a member of the firm of Follett & Emert and thru their efforts the elevator has grown from the wheelbarrow loading and unloading to a modern electrically equipped elevator. In the spring of 1930 Mr. Follett and his son bot the Emert interest, the elevator, coal and lumber business now being owned by Follett & Son. Mr. Follett received his commission as postmaster in October, 1887, serving the same office until his death. He also erected the first store in Dewar, continuing in the business for 45 years. He is survived by his wife, three sons and three daughters. Funeral services were conducted at the church in Dewar, Sunday, at 2:30 o'clock, July 19.

Western Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Ins. Co.

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Elevators — Grain — Dwellings
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KANSAS

Hanston, Kan.—J. J. Vetter Grain Co. has remodeled its elevator.

Atchison, Kan.—Lightning damaged the plant of the Lukens Milling Co. on July 12.

Carneiro, Kan.—The H. D. Lee Flour Mills Co.'s elevator was opened last month by Sam Johnson.

Paola, Kan.—Buchman Seed Co. has installed a Bender Electric Truck Dump in its plant.

Oswawatomie, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has added a Bender Electric Truck Dump to its equipment.

Bennington, Kan.—The Farmers Co-Op. Elevator Ass'n has purchased the Farmers Elvtr. at this point.

Falun, Kan.—The H. D. Lee Flour Mills Co., of Salina, Kan., has leased the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Bunker Hill, Kan.—The elevator of the Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co. that burned last winter was not rebuilt.

Amy, Kan.—H. C. Higginson, formerly local manager of the Kansas Pool Elvtr. here, has moved to Bunker Hill, Kan.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Burke & Co. are erecting a feed mill for the manufacture of chicken feed and baby chick mash.

Axtell, Kan.—Fred White has succeeded William Gossin, resigned, as manager of the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

Turon, Kan.—Turon Mill & Elvtr. Co. has installed a new 12-in. 4-ply rubber covered cup belt and White Star Special V Cups in its elevator.

Elmo, Kan.—G. E. Williams, former manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Carlton, Kan., has purchased the two farmers elevators at Elmo.

Bushton, Kan.—The Bushton Grain Co. is erecting a 17,000-gal. storage tank for gasoline, as its present capacity is not sufficient to supply its customers.

Waldron, Kan.—I have sold my elevator at Waldron to the Waldron Co-Op. Grain Co., which is composed of 20 farmers.—G. T. Price (Manchester, Okla.).

Lindsborg, Kan.—Runbeck Bros., owners of the old Smoky Valley mill and elevator, in the southern end of town, closed for some time, have just equipped the 40,000-bu. elevator with new machinery and put it in condition for operation once more. Albert Lindgren has been appointed manager.

Dighton, Kan.—A 4-tank and an interstice bin addition are being built on the plant of the Farmers Co-Op. Exchange. Industrial Engineering Co. has the contract.

Rexford, Kan.—We are replacing our elevator that burned here several weeks ago, with a 35,000-bu. frame, iron-clad new one, fitted with a 4,000-bu. leg and all modern equipment.—Shannon Grain Co.

Elk City, Kan.—Dayton Ford has leased from Roy Kilpatrick the feed mill formerly operated by the latter's father and opened it for business the first of this month. He will do a general grinding business.

Plains, Kan.—Paul Ferguson, employed by the Collingwood Grain Co., was painfully injured last month when his arm became caught between a fly wheel and belt at Elvtr. No. 2. It was thought his injuries would not prove to be serious.

Pearl, Kan.—The Pearl Co-Op. Ass'n is not buying grain here this year, as satisfactory terms could not be arranged regarding rent for the elevator, which is now being operated by the Pearl Town & Mercantile Co., with Ed. Volkman in charge.

Syracuse, Kan.—Evins Grain Co. has installed a 12-in. 4-ply rubber covered cup belt, fitted with Superior DP Cups and replaced the old leg boot with a White Star Special Boot. A distributor and a dump grate was also supplied by the White Star Co.

Wellington, Kan.—The Wellington Terminal Elvtr. Co. (Wolcott & Lincoln interests) is now ready to receive wheat at its new half-million-bu. elevator, plans for which were drawn by Horner & Wyatt. Construction was by Chalmers & Borton.

Wakarusa, Kan.—The Wakarusa Farmers Union Co-Op. Business Ass'n's elevator burned July 29, at 2:10 a. m., loss, about \$8,000; the fire is believed to have started in a cob bin adjoining the elevator; about 850 bus. of wheat, 150 bus. of corn and 60 bus. of oats, besides feed, salt, oil and coal, were destroyed.

Cimarron, Kan.—The Blanton Elvtr. Co. is a new concern headed by Mr. Blanton, who for several years has been associated with D. J. Smith in the elevator business at Haggard, Kan., and still retains his interest there. Mr. Blanton has bought the old Isely Elvtr. from the Cimarron Co-Op. Equity Exchange, has installed new scales and is now operating it himself.

Salina, Kan.—The Western Star Mill Co. is erecting an "emergency" elevator of 150,000 bus. capacity, and the Weber Flour Mills Co., is building a like structure of 260,000 bus. in addition to the permanent concrete addition of 250,000 bus. mentioned in the Journal's last number. These "emergency" houses are built of wood and covered with iron sheathing and have a slow combustion roof which is watertight, and are to be filled from a spout extending from the regular elevator's concrete workhouse and emptied by a conveyor running in a trench. This temporary storage may be discarded in two years if conditions warrant, being built to meet the present demand for storage space. The Salina Terminal Elvtr. Co. is also erecting a 200,000-bu. capacity temporary storage, which will give the company a total capacity of 1,000,000 bus. The building will be covered with sheet iron and must be removed within two years.

Dighton, Kan.—The Farmers Co-Op. Grain Co. has let contract for the building of battery of four tanks two feet west of the present concrete elevator. The Industrial Engineering Co. has secured the contract.

Kinsley, Kan.—We are considering rebuilding our elevator that was destroyed by fire last fall. We have in mind a small elevator and mixed feed mill to manufacture commercial feeds and do custom grinding.—Dollar Brand Feed Co.

KENTUCKY

Eubank, Ky.—Payne & Ramsey have bought the flour mill here formerly owned and operated by the Eubank Milling Co. and plan to operate it.

Owensboro, Ky.—Ohio River Mills, incorporated; capital stock, \$150,000; incorporators: Robert P. O'Brien, A. B. McCarty and W. F. Robinson; to manufacture stock and poultry feeds.

MARYLAND

Easton, Md.—The daily press is talking up the need of a grain elevator at Easton.

BALTIMORE LETTER

C. F. Thomas, associated with the Farmers' National Grain Corp. office in this city, has been elected a member of the Chamber of Commerce.—R. C. N.

Wm. DeFord Hauer, who, since the death of the late William Hopps, conducted the latter's hay, grain and feed business in this city under the name of Wm. Hopps & Co., died July 20.—R. C. N.

C. C. Lewis, chairman of the legislative Comitee of the Grain & Feed Dealers' National Ass'n and Sec'y Chas. Quinn appeared before the directors of the Chamber of Commerce on Aug. 4 to outline the program which the grain trade of the country will have to follow to keep in touch with legislation likely to be considered by the next Congress.—R. C. N.

MICHIGAN

Avoca, Mich.—The hay shed of Kerr & Collins was blown down on July 17.

Carsonville, Mich.—On July 16 a considerable amount of the composition roofing was blown off the warehouse of H. Ruttle Sons.

Orleans, Mich.—The elevator, which had been closed for the past six months, re-opened on July 20, with Edgar Stout as manager.

Cedar Springs, Mich.—On July 17 wind-storm blew the chimney off the office and broke three windows in the elevator of E. A. Remer.

Chelsea, Mich.—The Chelsea Lbr. Grain & Coal Co. is erecting a large warehouse to replace the building recently destroyed by fire. An old warehouse east of the one burned has been wrecked and the new building will cover the space formerly occupied by the two.

Durand, Mich.—Earl Mott, of this place, is said to have confessed to robbing a number of elevators in Shiawassee, Genesee, Clinton and Saginaw counties recently. Hundreds of pounds of beans were stolen and afterwards sold. Mott has served two prison sentences and will doubtless spend more time in prison now.

GEO. E. GANO

Hutchinson, Kans.

GRAIN

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WICHITA

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Sam P. Wallingford Grain Corp.
General Grain Business

Wichita Terminal Elevator Co.
Receivers, Shippers—Storage

Tecumseh, Mich.—The Tecumseh Co-op. Co. has disbanded. I operate the plant it formerly had, as a custom feed mill, feeds and seeds.—J. P. Mills.

Athens, Mich.—The Wolfe Grain Co. (an old established company), incorporated; capital stock, \$40,000; officers: Edward A. Wolfe, pres.; Frank C. Wolfe, vice-pres., and William F. Wolfe, sec'y-treas.; to deal in grain, wood, fertilizer and building material.

Holly, Mich.—The old Pere Marquette Elvtr., which had not been operated since the death of its late owners, James and Thomas McLaughlin, is now a thing of the past, the material and machinery having been purchased by F. E. Lott to construct into an elevator at Cohoctah, as reported previously. The warehouse near where the elevator stood will also be torn down.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—The Watson-Higgins Milling Co.'s elevator was damaged by fire, on July 22, to the extent of about \$12,000, most of which damage was caused to the stock by water, damage to the building being about \$2,500. The fire was believed to have started by exhaust from a gasoline engine in the basement. The sprinkler system failed to function, it being discovered later that a small stone was lodged in the head.

MINNESOTA

Biscay, Minn.—A re-organization of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been effected.

Hartland, Minn.—S. C. Monson is the new manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

De Graff, Minn.—A. A. Derkswager is erecting a building preparatory to opening a feed mill.

Avoca, Minn.—A new head drive connected with a 5-h.p. motor has been installed by the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Hendricks, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently had a small damage caused by an explosion in the feed mill.

Elmore, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. had the T. E. Ibberson Co. iron clad its elevator. The work has been completed.

Buffalo, Minn.—L. R. Maurice, of Annandale, has been appointed manager of the Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

Fosston, Minn.—After having managed the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator for years, O. A. Thompson has resigned, effective Aug. 15.

Lewisville, Minn.—A dump and a 10-ton truck scale have recently been added to the equipment of the Hubbard & Palmer Co.'s elevator.

Duluth, Minn.—New members of the Board of Trade include C. P. Walton and Michael Necas. H. B. Putman's membership has been transferred.

Ulen, Minn.—J. W. Nolan, of Buffalo, Minn., has succeeded Theodore Madson, who has been the Monarch Elvtr. Co.'s agent for the past two years.

Sherburne, Minn.—The elevator owned by G. D. Packard has been moved to a new site on the C. M. St. P. & P. Railroad. It was formerly on the M. & St. L. Railroad.

Tenney, Minn.—Some new equipment has been added to the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s two elevators, including new distributing spouts with all-steel spouting and a new truck dump.

Sleepy Eye, Minn.—The Eagle Roller Mill Co., which operates an elevator here, has employed Albert Augustine, former manager of the Cargill Elvtr. Co.'s house at this point.

Aitkin, Minn.—The Harland Flour & Feed Co., which operates an elevator here, has changed its name to the Farm Service Stores, Inc. Miss Laura Laukkanen is the local manager.

Ortonville, Minn.—C. W. Krogstad, for several years manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Hazel Run, has been appointed manager of the Farmers Co-op. Co.'s elevator at this point. An elevator is operated at Big Stone City also. The company recently doubled its capitalization.

Wolverton, Minn.—Theo Edenstrom, who has successfully managed the elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here for 19 years, has been named as a candidate for the state Board of Appeals.

Duluth, Minn.—The membership of H. L. Hankinson & Co. in the Board of Trade has been rescinded. As reported in the Journals last number, this company recently discontinued its Duluth office.

Chatfield, Minn.—Delaney & Nichols have installed a 10-ton Gaston No-Twist Motor Truck Scale. A 20-ton scale of the same make has been installed by Manahan & Son at this point.—R. Buhrmaster.

Lake Park, Minn.—H. G. Pederson, of St. James, has been made manager of the Monarch Elvtr. Co.'s elevator and mill, formerly managed by T. E. Mickelson, who has been transferred to Nome, N. D.

Winthrop, Minn.—The Pacific Grain Co. has installed a feed grinding and mixing plant in its elevator at this point recently purchased from the Farmers Elvtr. Co. E. S. Fonda is manager of the local plant.

Truman, Minn.—J. A. Snyder has been appointed manager of the Hubbard & Palmer Co.'s elevator here, succeeding E. E. Anderson, who has been transferred to the company's elevator at another station as manager.

South St. Paul, Minn.—The Stockyards Feed Co., the incorporation of which was reported in the June 10 Journals, has opened a new 20-car warehouse on tracking near the stockyards, with J. B. McCulloch in charge as manager.

Duluth, Minn.—The Peavey-Duluth Elvtr. Co. has secured a permit for the erection of two additional grain storage bins at its Garfield Ave. elevator, to have a capacity of 50,000 bus., and to be 20 feet 10 inches in diameter and 96 feet high.

Ceylon, Minn.—Neal Bode, formerly proprietor of the Bode Elvtr., is now owner of the former Ceylon Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, which he bot last month. He has retained Mr. Pasley, manager and sec'y of the Farmers elevator, as manager.

Minneota, Minn.—Installation of a 15-ton truck scale and an 8-ton coal scale at the Eagle Roller Mill Co.'s elevator has been made by the T. E. Ibberson Co., which has also erected a new feed and warehouse building and large coal bins. The feed house and coal bins are covered with galvanized iron.

Duluth, Minn.—Samuel F. Staples, general superintendent of the Globe Elvtr. Co., has resigned after 30 years of service and will enjoy a well earned pension. O. W. Olsen, superintendent of the Peavey Elvtr., and Mat Peltz, superintendent of the Globe, will look after the work heretofore handled by Mr. Staples.

Duluth, Minn.—Eight grain elevators at this point owned by the Consolidated Elvtr. Co., known as Elvtrs. B, C, D, E, F, G, H and I, and having a total capacity of 8,150,000 bus., have been leased for one year, starting Aug. 1, by the Farmers National Grain Corp., it is reported. Elvtrs. H and I were leased last year to the Farm Board.

Mapleton, Minn.—The Equity Elvtr. Co.'s property, which was recently sold at auction by the receiver and purchased by the acting manager, E. Franke, has been taken over by a new company of several farmers of this vicinity who will operate the business under the name of Equity Elvtr. Inc. Mr. Franke, who will continue as manager, is pres. of the company.

Minneota, Minn.—A special meeting of the Western Grain Men's Ass'n, whose headquarters are in this city, was held Sunday afternoon, Aug. 2, at Milan Beach, on Lake Lac Qui Parle, at 2 o'clock. The grain dealers took members of their families with them for an outing, while they discussed some of the perplexing problems of the new harvest movement. At the previous meeting, held at Porter, Minn., on July 21, this ass'n went on record as favoring the elimination of all credit, passing a resolution "establishing a strictly cash basis on delivery of all grain, coal, flour, feeds, seeds and other side lines."

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

New members of the Chamber of Commerce included A. S. Meswick and W. M. Gilruth.

A 400,000-bu. temporary bin has been added to the Marquette Elvtr., which is operated by the Gregory, Jennison Co.

Otto Zimmerman, veteran Minneapolis grain dealer, has been appointed a member of the state board of grain appeals by Governor Olson.

The McCaul-Lyman Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; to conduct grain elevators and warehouses; incorporators: Frederick C. Lyman, Clara C. Lyman and John D. McCaul.

Harrison Smith, who for about 40 years was connected with the grain trade of this city, died last month at his home in Seattle, Wash. Burial was at his old home, Beaver Creek, Minn.

John W. Beattie, 76 years of age, a resident of this city for 30 years, elevator superintendent in North Dakota for the Atlantic Elvtr. Co. of this city, died near Minot, N. D., on Aug. 3, while motoring with his son.

Henry W. Broker, pres. of the Broker Grain Co. in this city for many years, also a member of the Chamber of Commerce, died at Melrose, Minn., on July 14. In addition to his brokerage business, Mr. Broker operated a number of elevators throughout Minnesota.

Walter C. Borrell, for the past five years associated with the former Lydiard-Hatch Co., of this city, and a well known grain solicitor in the Northwest, is now representing D. R. Wagner & Co., an old grain commission house of this city, Duluth and Milwaukee.

The Soo Elevtr., having a capacity of 2,300,000 bus., formerly owned by the Soo Line Railway and operated by the Bartlett-Frazier Co. until its recent sale to the Farmers National Grain Corp., is no longer a "regular" elevator under the rules of the Chamber of Commerce.

R. W. Hankinson, formerly of H. L. Hankinson & Co., which recently retired from business, is now connected with the Frank H. Higgins Co., grain commission merchants of this city and Duluth. The Higgins Co. has just moved to larger quarters in the Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

Maurice J. Beaubaire and his son, Marshall, have organized the Acme Products Co., a feed brokerage business, with offices in the Flour Exchange. Mr. Beaubaire has been connected with the Northwestern Feed Co., of this city, for many years, being a prominent figure in feed circles in this market.

L. S. Hatch, formerly with the Lydiard-Hatch Co., which has retired from business due to the poor health of Mr. Lydiard, and his father, W. B. Hatch, who has been connected with the grain trade for nearly 50 years, have organized a new business and are operating as L. S. Hatch with offices in the Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

The Hennepin Grain Co. has been formed by T. R. Barrett and has made its bow to the public from the Chamber of Commerce Bldg. Mr. Barrett has been connected with the grain business for about 18 years, having represented a number of commission houses of Minneapolis and for the past year he has been general manager of the Wheat Growers Warehouse Co., operating 70 elevators in Montana and North Dakota. He will conduct a general grain merchandise business.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The F. M. Davies Co., an old, established grain commission firm of this market, has been placed in the hands of a receiver at the request of the First National Bank, which request was joined in by the Davies Co., in order to preserve the company's assets, which consist of \$180,000 loaned to country grain shippers, which the Davies Co. claims it can not collect. Frederic B. Carr, treas. of the Hallett & Carey Co., this city, has been appointed the receiver, and he is operating the business as a going concern.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

MISSOURI

Concordia, Mo.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently installed a Bender Electric Truck Dump in its elevator.

Flat River, Mo.—The mill roof of the Reuter Milling Co. was blown off recently, water damaging the stock and machinery in the mill.

Eldorado Springs, Mo.—Troy Shoemaker has sold his interest in the Eldorado Mill & Grain Co. to his partner, E. F. Cook, who will continue the business.

Odessa, Mo.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator has recently installed a hammer mill equipped with a 30-h.p. electric motor, and is preparing to install a feed mixer also.

Marshfield, Mo.—The Marshfield Milling Co. late last month completed the installation of a corn cutter and grader, also a conveyor for unloading corn, having a capacity of 700 bus. per hour.

Neosho, Mo.—E. E. Fennimore installed a feed mill at his home, four miles from here, intending it for his own use but is now preparing to do custom grinding, on account of the demand for ground wheat and oats.

Clinton, Mo.—J. A. Canfield has become associated with the Larabee Flour Mills Co. at this point as manager of the mill office. Mr. Canfield has had much experience in the feed business in Kansas City and in Minneapolis.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The Larabee Flour Mills, having a capacity of 7,000 barrels a day, after having been closed for nearly a year, were re-opened about the middle of July. The Larabee Co. also operates a 1,750,000-bu. elevator here, which has continued in operation while the mill was closed, being conducted as a public storage house.

Webb City, Mo.—The 400-barrel mill, office and an attached warehouse of the Ball & Gunning Milling Co. burned July 21; loss, \$60,000. Properties left intact were a mill feeds warehouse, re-inforced concrete grain storage tanks, a steel headhouse, an iron-clad elevator, and a re-inforced concrete feed grinding unit. Rebuilding is undecided to date.

Mexico, Mo.—Charles C. ("Pete") Cardwell on Aug. 1 completed his fiftieth year with the Wm. Pollock Milling & Elvtr. Co. For the past 27 years Mr. Cardwell has been head miller and superintendent of the mill at this point, but he worked up to that position thru every department of the business, starting in as a flour packer in 1881. His long, faithful and efficient service is much appreciated by his employers. The Pollock Co. manufactures flour, meal and mill feed and also receives and ships all kinds of grain. Its elevator capacity is 150,000 bus. and its mill capacity 500 barrels per day.

Montrose, Mo.—The Utility Elvtr. & Feed Mill was destroyed by fire, July 4, caused by lightning. The elevator was 24x70, two stories and two cupolas, 15,000 bus. capacity, and was fully equipped, including newly installed hammer mill and mixer. Also the attached warehouse, 24x30, containing grain and feed worth \$1,700, burned; total loss, \$15,000; insurance, \$5,000. We expect to rebuild a custom grinding plant and molasses feed processor, but not the elevator. We are in the market for a large capacity hammer mill (used) and electric motor from 50 to 75 h.p. (used, but in good shape).—A. Wally, mgr. Utility Feed Mills.

ST. LOUIS LETTER

St. Louis, Mo.—A millfeed department has been opened by the Checkerboard Elvtr. Co., with Ward A. Brown and Woodson K. Woods, Jr., in charge.

St. Louis, Mo.—E. A. Webb, formerly with Allied Mills, Inc., has become associated with Anheuser-Busch, Inc., in the feed department as assistant to J. M. Adam, manager of that department.

St. Louis, Mo.—Harold Altmansberger, manager of the wheat department of the Checkerboard Elvtr. Co., was given a little surprise, on July 16, when a number of grain men collected in an office to honor his birthday.

St. Louis, Mo.—S. S. Carlisle has been transferred by the Continental Export Co. from its local office to the new Kansas City office and his place as a director of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange has been filled by S. L. Fisher, of the Ballard-Messmore Grain Co.

St. Louis, Mo.—Adolf Mayer, with the Continental Export Co., and Allan Q. Moore, Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Springfield, Ill., have recently been elected members of the Merchants Exchange. Memberships transferred are Henry A. Rumsey, of Chicago, and Ben J. Greer.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

C. W. Partridge, sec'y of the Ass'n of Operative Millers, opened his office in this city, in the Board of Trade Bldg., early this month.

Frank R. Johnson, vice-pres. and manager of the Arcady Farms Milling Co., has taken over the duties of Vincent O'Dowd as buyer, the latter having become associated with the Standard Cake & Meal Co.

Frank F. Thompson, of Chicago, has been elected a member of the Board of Trade. Applicants for membership include Frank R. Johnson, on transfer from Nathan L. Jones, the membership selling for \$5,750 including \$500 transfer fee.

The Standard Cake & Meal Co. is the successor to the Southland Cottonseed Products Co., and now operates the 50,000-bu. elevator formerly owned by the Zenith Milling Co. Vincent O'Dowd has recently joined this company, for whom he will transact a coarse grain business, still retaining his membership in the Board of Trade.

Edward W. Smith, the Board of Trade's oldest member in point of years of membership, died at his home in this city, July 19, at the age of 81 years. Mr. Smith had not been active in business during recent years. His first association with the grain business was with Davidson & Smith, one of the first grain firms to be established in this city.

The directors of the Board of Trade recently adopted a resolution to the effect that on all grain sold on the trading floor of the Board subject to the charge by the railroads, effective Aug. 1, of \$2.25 per car on grain held for inspection, when the grain has previously received one such stop, the seller shall assume the charge for account of the shipper. Another resolution adopted provides that on all grain sold on the trading floor, the seller shall advise the buyer of any previous transit, and if he fails to do so the purchaser is entitled to assume that the grain is country grain which has not previously had any transit privilege, since, effective Aug. 1, only two transit stops will be permitted without charge.

At the Uhlmann Grain Co.'s offices the telegraph room has been improved by a sound-proof ceiling.

A live armadillo was found in a car of Texas wheat that was unloaded at the Wyandotte Elvtr., Southwestern Milling Co., owner, on July 13. The animal, which was about two feet long, was put in an improvised cage and taken to the Board of Trade to be exhibited on the floor. The armadillo is occasionally found in Texas, but its more natural habitat is South America.

MONTANA

Valier, Mont.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. is erecting a new elevator.

Suffolk, Mont.—Swift Co.'s elevator at this point has been closed because of the drought.

Roy, Mont.—The Montana Elvtr. has been closed. Reed West, manager, has had charge of the grain business at Benchland for a short time.

Rapelje, Mont.—Art Holton, manager of the Occident Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Molt, Mont., has been transferred to this point to be manager of the company's elevator here.

Great Falls, Mont.—The firm of H. B. Lake & Co. is operating as usual, the Lake Grain Co. being a separate corporation, altho under the same ownership.—Lake Grain Co., by C. D. Lake.

Miles City, Mont.—W. E. Wolfson, of Baker, with the Laughlin Elvtr. Co. for a number of years, is the new manager of the Miles City Grain Co.'s elevator, succeeding V. B. Stiebes, who has returned to his former home in Reeder, N. D.

Great Falls, Mont.—T. D. Barry, who was associated with the Washburn-Crosby Co. for 12 years, has been elected pres. of the Royal Milling Co. and the Rocky Mountain Elvtr. Co., of this city, two of the associated companies of General Mills, Inc.

Moore, Mont.—The Montana-Dakota Elvtr. Co., whose elevator at this point burned last March, has been moving its elevator at Hilger to Moore, to replace the burned structure. Dave Williams, manager of the former elevator here, will manage the reconstructed one.

Carter, Mont.—Andy Tetrick, manager of the State Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Fort Benton, Mont., until it was sold recently (as reported in the last number of the Journals) to the Lake Grain Co., has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Carter.

Winifred, Mont.—The failure of this year's crop in this locality has caused the closing of the Montana Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, W. Claude Mendel manager, and the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, C. W. Truesdell manager. The remaining elevator, the Montana-Dakota, will stay open, with L. E. Dunn as manager.

NEBRASKA

Garland, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. will erect a new elevator at this point soon.

Harvard, Neb.—Lyman Aker has installed a Bender Spur Gear Electric Truck Dump in his elevator.

Grafton, Neb.—The Hynes Elevator Co. has been repairing its elevator, the York Fdry. furnishing the repairs.

Franklin, Neb.—The Hevner Serum Co. recently purchased an alfalfa grinder, for making alfalfa meal, having a daily capacity of 25 tons.

Albion, Neb.—The Norco Feed Mill, formerly the Albion Milling Co., has added a Bender Spur Gear Electric Truck Dump to its equipment.

Coleridge, Neb.—The Holmquist Grain & Lbr. Co.'s elevator has been raised and a new foundation put under it. It has also been re-rodded.

Palisade, Neb.—The new manager of the Shannon Grain Co.'s elevator at this point is T. C. Hart, formerly manager of the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n's elevator at Glenvil, Neb.

Specialists in Ventilating Grain Elevator Legs and Grain Storage Bins

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Northport, Neb.—The Northport Elvtr. has been leased by a number of farmers of the vicinity, who have placed J. W. Shannon, a farmer, in charge.

Holmesville, Neb.—A new belt drive and cups have been installed by the Holmesville Farmers Elvtr. Co. All equipment was furnished by the York Fdry.

Wellfleet, Neb.—Lou Roberts has succeeded C. H. Hegeman as manager of the Kellogg Grain Co.'s elevator at this point, Mr. Hegeman having gone to Roggen, Colo.

Schuyler, Neb.—Frank Little, manager of the T. B. Hord Grain Co.'s elevator at Aurora for the past three years, has been transferred to the company's elevator at this point.

Motala (Minden p. o.), Neb.—The Motala Grain & Supply Co. has finished repairing its elevator, the York Fdry. & Engine Wks. furnishing the repairs and Eck Olsen doing the work.

Doniphan, Neb.—Chester Bossen has bot the building formerly owned by G. A. Danielson and has installed feed grinding machinery, including a molasses mixer for sweet feed.

Albion, Neb.—L. L. Vanderheider has succeeded H. A. Peterson as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, Mr. Peterson having accepted a similar position at Grand Island, Neb.

Orchard, Neb.—J. E. Meuret, who has had charge of the E. C. Rector Grain Co.'s business for 10 years, has purchased the company's elevator. Mr. Meuret also owns an elevator at Brunswick.

Kimball, Neb.—M. T. Frederick Grain Co., of Kimball, is reported to be operating the Dix and Kimball, Neb., elevators, the Farmers West Central (Farm Board subsidiary) having given up its lease on these houses.

Kearney, Neb.—The Nebraska Grain Corp., incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators: P. R. Burgner, Dan Quinton and D. E. Morrison. Paul Burgner, former manager of the Kearney Co-op. Grain Ass'n, is the manager.

Kearney, Neb.—The Kearney Co-op. Grain Ass'n has appointed S. B. Haymart, former manager of the farmers elevator at Surprise, Neb., as manager, succeeding Paul Burgner, and has leased the former Roby Elvtr. for the coming year.

Indianola, Neb.—Albert F. Harrison, who has in the past been an employe of the Smith-Reiter Grain Co., has again assumed his duties and is operating one of the company's elevators for it at Indianola.—Smith-Reiter Grain Co., by Jos. Reiter.

Lexington, Neb.—A thousand feet of 1-inch rope that was used as a pulley in the Lexington Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s plant, broke, July 30, doing much damage to machinery in the mill. It wrapped around several castings and pulleys, causing them to break.

Mitchell, Neb.—C. E. Scriven, proprietor of the Mitchell elevator, is building an addition to his warehouse, 32x22 feet, to be covered with sheet iron. It is being built along the west end of the present building and will give the elevator a storage house 100 feet long.

Kimball, Neb.—Former County Agent L. L. Wilson, of this city, has been appointed manager of the three elevators in this county recently purchased by the Farmers National Grain Corp., as reported in the Journals last number. The elevators are located at Kimball, Dix and Lodgepole.

Surprise, Neb.—It is reported that the Nye-Jenks Grain Co.'s elevator at this point has been purchased by the Farmers Co-op. Grain Co., and that Harold Shrader, former local manager for the Nye-Jenks Co., has been appointed manager to succeed S. B. Haymart, who has taken a similar position at Kearney, Neb.

Fremont, Neb.—Work is being rushed on the 500,000-bu. addition to the former Nye-Schneider-Fowler Elvtr., now owned by the Farmers National Grain Corp., and the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. expects to have it completed late this month. Horner & Wyatt designed the addition and are supervising the construction.

North Platte, Neb.—Dorsey Leypoldt, grain dealer and real estate dealer, died following infection from a skin grafting operation. He is survived by his wife, one son and one daughter. Another son, who was seriously burned and for whom he had grafted the skin, died shortly after his father.

Palmyra, Neb.—Mike Young, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, is slowly recovering from a serious infection that started with a scratch on his thumb and gradually spread until the whole arm up to the elbow was affected. Mr. Young's duties at the elevator are being performed by his father during his disability.

Alliance, Neb.—Jim Jelinek, known as the "wheat king" of northwest Nebraska, lost his farm grain elevator, six miles from here, due to prevailing low prices for wheat and to his being heavily in debt for machinery, seed, etc. The lumber company and the contractor who built the elevator have had it awarded them by the court to satisfy payment of over \$10,000 due them.

OMAHA LETTER

Edward Updike, father of Nelson B. Updike of the Updike Grain Corp., died at his home in this city on July 29, at the age of 90 years.

The rate of interest on all advances has been determined by the board of directors of the Omaha Grain Exchange at 5% after Aug. 15.

Part of the east wall of the new 5,000,000-bu. elevator of the Cargill Elvtr. Co., collapsed on July 31. No one was injured. (See illustrated article elsewhere in this number.)

The Maney Milling Co. has let the contract for the construction of a 300,000-bu. addition to its elevator, to be of concrete and steel and up-to-date in equipment. With the completion of the new unit the Maney Co. will have a total storage capacity of about 700,000 bus. The mill has a capacity of 1,500 barrels of flour a day. H. K. Schafer, pres. of the company, is in active charge of the plant.

The daily press reports that the Updike Grain Corp. has sold three of its elevators (the 1,000,000-bu. Independent Elvtr. in this city, the 600,000-bu. elevator at Missouri Valley, Ia., and the 150,000-bu. elevator at Lincoln) to the Farmers National Warehouse Corp., were not strictly true, as in the case of the Omaha elevator, the Independent, it was only a lease that was turned over to the corp., as the elevator is owned by the Great Western Railroad. The Updike Grain Corp. still retains two terminal elevators, the 2,500,000-bu. North-Western Elvtr. in Council Bluffs, Ia., and the 500,000-bu. Milwaukee Elvtr. in South Omaha.

NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Mass.—The Grain & Flour Exchange membership of Ben B. Davis has been transferred to F. A. Quigley, both of the Russell-Miller Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

NEW MEXICO

Clovis, N. M.—Sam W. Pipkin on July 22 sold his stock in the Prince Street Elvtr. Co., according to daily press reports, and has disposed of all his interest in that company.

Roy, N. M.—We are country shippers of wheat and pinto beans and will be in the market soon for some machinery, cleaners, motors, etc., either new or used.—L. A. Marshall, Marshall Grain Co.

Clovis, N. M.—G. W. Helm writes that he is general manager of the Prince Street Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, recently constructed by the A. F. Roberts Const. Co., not manager of the Sam Pipkin Grain Co.'s elevator.

NEW YORK

Batavia, N. Y.—The Co-op. G. L. F. Exchange has leased the bean warehouse and equipment of Marshall C. Rumsey and will operate it in connection with grain and produce buying. Mr. Rumsey will retain his office in the building and will confine his business to seeds.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Globe Elvtr. Co. is being dissolved.

Buffalo, N. Y.—A dust explosion occurred July 22 in the plant of the Mann Bros. Co. Linseed cake, in which was embedded a bolt from the press, was fed into an attrition mill, causing sparks which ignited dust in the elevator leg. The explosion was confined to the leg, bulging the leg casing and breaking the leg braces. No fire resulted. Damage amounted to \$500.

Albany, N. Y.—Construction of the 3,000,000-bu. grain elevator for the Port of Albany will be under way during September, and it is planned to push construction in order to have the elevator ready to operate early in 1932. The MacDonald, Spencer Engineering Co., Inc., has completed the design of the elevator proper, which will have a yearly handling capacity of 33,000,000 bus. and will be able to deliver grain into vessels at the rate of 100,000 bus. per hour. The port will be operated thruout the year, having the advantage over Canadian St. Lawrence River ports, which are closed during the winter months.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The G. L. F. Exchange has formed a new subsidiary, to be known as the Co-op. G. L. F. Mills, Inc., to handle the wholesale buying and preparation of farm supplies, with H. E. Babcock as general manager. The new organization will manage the seed service at Syracuse, N. Y., the fertilizer, chemical and paint service at Rochester, N. Y., and the grain and feed service at both Buffalo, N. Y., and Peoria, Ill. The Co-op. G. L. F. Holding Corp., which is owned by the G. L. F. Exchange, will own all the stock in the new organization, whose headquarters will be in this city, Chamber of Commerce Bldg. Activities now carried on in other cities will be gradually transferred to Buffalo and the other offices closed.

NORTH DAKOTA

Spring Brook, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator burned July 20; loss, about \$4,200.

Bowdon, N. D.—Fire recently destroyed Johnson & Son's elevator; loss, estimated at \$10,000.

Tower City, N. D.—Frank Bannister, of Wolf Point, Mont. has bot the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

Ardoch, N. D.—The Cargill Elvtr. Co. is building a new elevator, to be completed in time for the fall business.

Wolseth, N. D.—The local elevator of the Victoria Elvtr. Co., of which R. H. Benson was manager, has been closed.

Wahpeton, N. D.—A new warehouse having a space of about 6,000 square feet is contemplated by Holthusen Bros. Seed & Feed Co.

Knox, N. D.—One management now operates the Knox Elvtr. Co. and the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., the two having recently consolidated.

Hazelton, N. D.—Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. stockholders are reported to be planning to buy an elevator to handle their grain on a co-operative basis.

Pickardville, N. D.—William Jefferies has been appointed manager of the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding Paul Raugust, who has gone to Washburn, N. D.

Fullerton, N. D.—A new 10-h.p. type "Z" engine is being installed in the Minnekota Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, and other repairs being made, the T. E. Ibberson Co. doing the work.

Washburn, N. D.—Paul Raugust, former manager of the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Pickardville, N. D., is the new manager of the Washburn Grain Co.'s elevator.

Arthur, N. D.—We have recently purchased and installed the following equipment: One Sutton & Steele Gravity Mill for recleaning grass seeds, and one Howell 1,000-lb. Batch Feed Mixer. We expect to manufacture and distribute a complete line of mashes, feeds and minerals under our own trade name.—Farmers Elvtr. Co.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

Kindred, N. D.—New head drives, motors, new leg equipment and general repairs are being made at the Kindred Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

Plaza, N. D.—The Osborn-McMillan Elvtr. Co. closed its elevator at this point on July 21, after being in business here 20 years, during all of which time I. S. Kulseth has been the manager.

Hurdsfield, N. D.—Wm. Thompson, manager and part owner of the Hurdsfield Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator for many years, died at Bismarck, early this month, after a two weeks' illness, at the age of 51 years.

Mandan, N. D.—The local mill of the Russell-Miller Milling Co., of Minneapolis, which has been idle several years, is being reopened, as more wheat is available in this section this year than has been the case in recent seasons.

New England, N. D.—The Wheat Growers have relinquished the Powers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, due to financial difficulties it is reported, which they took over some time ago, and it is now being operated under its own name. C. C. Shearer is manager.

Grand Forks, N. D.—New members of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n received during July are: Sheldon Farmers Elvtr. Co., Sheldon; Coburn Farmers Elvtr. Co., Coburn (Sheldon p. o.); Anselm Farmers Elvtr. Co., Anselm, and Cooperstown Co-op. Ass'n, Cooperstown, all in North Dakota.

Litchville, N. D.—A 25,000-bu. addition is being erected at the southwest corner of the main structure of the Litchville Seed & Grain Co.'s elevator, now owned solely by J. C. Miller. When the addition is completed, which will be in time to handle the new crop, the elevator will have a working capacity of 65,000 bus.

New England, N. D.—E. J. Freeman, for 20 years in charge of the elevator that bears his name, has retired from business and the elevator will go back to the Geo. C. Bagley Co., of Minneapolis, and will be managed by Mr. Miller, of Gladstone. Mr. Freeman's elevator was damaged by exposure to the Columbia Elvtr. Co.'s fire late in June, as reported at the time.

Grand Forks, N. D.—Gov. Shafer has named a mill and elevator commission, carrying out the provisions of a law recently enacted by the legislature, to relieve the governor of the management of the state mill plant in this city. The men appointed are: Andrew Robbie, mayor of Cavalier, who has been engaged in the milling business for 25 years; Alfred G. Storstad, of Horace, farmer, who has served in the state legislature and senate and who is pres. of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. of Horace, and A. I. Hunter, of Grand Forks, banker.

OHIO

Edison, O.—F. E. Blair sustained very slight windstorm damage on July 17.

Waldo, O.—The Waldo Elvtr. Co. sustained slight windstorm damage on July 17.

Bremen, O.—The Brown-Burnworth Co. is now operating its recently installed hammer mill.

Bellevue, O.—It is reported that a flour and feed mill will be erected here soon by John Moore.

Kettlersville, O.—Windstorm slightly damaged the plant of the Kettlersville Grain Co. on July 17.

Englewood, O.—The Stewart Elvtr. has installed a grain cleaner furnished by the Sidney Grain Mch. Co.

New Hampshire, O.—Windstorm slightly damaged the plant of the New Hampshire Grain Co. on July 5.

Willard, O.—On June 26 windstorm slightly damaged the plant of the Willard Farmers Exchange Co.

Clarks Station (New Madison p. o.), O.—Windstorm slightly damaged the elevator of W. H. Brown on July 18.

McMorrin (Bellefontaine p. o.), O.—The Duncan Seed, Hay & Grain Co. sustained slight windstorm damage on June 26.

Collins, O.—The Collins Elvtr. has improved its equipment by adding new elevator with Sidney Electric Head Drive.

New Madison, O.—The New Madison Grain Co. has put up a new cement retaining wall enclosing the engine room of the elevator. It has also bot an old storage building, which it will remodel, and house therein all its fencing materials now piled in the open.

Toledo, O.—The Sheets Elvtr. Co., manufacturers of stock and poultry feeds, are erecting a warehouse of brick and concrete, 60x120, two stories high. The Commercial Milling Co., of Detroit, an affiliated company, is said to have leased the warehouse.

New Paris, O.—But slight damage was done to the New Paris Elvtr. Co.'s elevator when the house was struck by lightning during the night of July 17. Flames spread to one leg of the elevator but were extinguished before much damage was done; loss, about \$120.

Osborn, O.—The offices of the Osborn Co-op. Grain Co. were entered by thieves, during the night of July 21, who blew open the safe and took \$28.26, leaving valuable papers and books on the floor. As the safe had been left unlocked, the robbers might have saved themselves the trouble of using nitro-glycerine.

Troy, O.—The Troy Grain & Supply Co. has made Paul Hance manager and John Adams head of the elevator department. Since the resignation of W. A. Nisonger several weeks ago, Chas. Stewart, of Ludlow Falls, has been acting as temporary manager. Mr. Adams succeeds Ira Irvin, who resigned recently.

Weilersville (railroad name Smithville Station), O.—An old grain elevator used as a warehouse and a new elevator built about two years ago were both burned at 3 o'clock a. m., July 14; total loss (including that on a store), \$10,000; the wheat in the elevator was saved. Spontaneous combustion in the warehouse was given as the cause of the fire.

Oakwood, O.—Brady Bros. have leased the Chatterton Grain Co.'s elevators at this point and at Hartzburg (Oakwood p. o.), retaining Mr. Timbers and Mr. Kent as managers, and will operate them along with their other elevators at Payne, Worstville and Batson. In addition to buying grain, seed, hay and straw, Brady Bros. will have a daily live-stock market.

Columbus, O.—Clarence S. Heiston, who for many years was superintendent for the Gwinn Milling Co., prior to that company's going into a friendly receivership, as reported in the Journals last number, has leased three of the company's elevators, A, B and C, from J. E. McLean, receiver, for one year. The lease calls for a rental of \$36,000 a year for the three houses.

Wapakoneta, O.—Hauss & Bitler's large frame elevator burned at midnight, July 21; probable cause, lightning; loss, estimated at \$20,000; equipment and machinery were believed to be a total loss, also the carload of new wheat and a quantity of corn, oats and barley that the building contained; partly covered by insurance. A brick building adjoining the elevator and used for display and service rooms, was saved, also the frame office building. The firm continued business as usual, without any interruption. The elevator will be rebuilt.

Huntsburg, O.—The Orwell Milling & Supply Co., of Orwell, O., opened a branch here, on Aug. 1, where it will grind and mix feeds.

OKLAHOMA

Alva, Okla.—A new feed mill has been installed by Kavanaugh & Shea.

Hooker, Okla.—A 50-barrel flour and feed mill is being put in by the Robert Harville Milling Co.

Augusta, Okla.—The elevator of C. H. Cox Grain Co. was slightly damaged by wind-storm on July 8.

Yukon, Okla.—The office building of the Yukon Mill & Grain Co. has had some additions made to it.

Sharon, Okla.—Mail addressed to the Farmers Grain & Lbr. Co. is returned marked "Unclaimed."

Eldorado, Okla.—O. V. Wood has purchased a hammer mill and installed it in his vacant brick building.

Nash, Okla.—W. F. Gibson, former manager of the Choctaw Grain Co.'s elevator in this city, has been appointed manager of the Enid Milling Co.'s elevator, succeeding Chas. Bickford, who has gone to farming.

Westville, Okla.—The Westville Mill plant has been completely overhauled, among the improvements being a late model mixing machine for dairy and poultry feeds. The building has been covered with sheet metal and painted.

Vici, Okla.—Vici Flour Milling Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; pres., E. L. Morrow; vice-pres., N. R. Wildman, sec'y-treas., A. L. Reeder; a flour mill is now under construction, to be completed some time in September. Up-to-date equipment is to be installed.

Ponca City, Okla.—Four 1,000-watt flood lights have recently been added to the lights already in place, throwing light on the outside of the Ponca City Milling Co.'s elevator, making a total of approximately 20,000 watts, including the border lights. Power is obtained from the mill dynamo.

Hollister, Okla.—The Black Elvtr. has been leased to the Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elvtr. Ass'n, subsidiary of the Oklahoma Wheat Growers Ass'n, and W. M. Black, who has been managing the elevator for his brother, G. G. Black, of Norman, has gone to his home in Los Angeles, Cal. Cecil Black, son of G. G. Black, who has been buying grain for the elevator, will remain with the new operators.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Roberts, Ida.—Stock of the Great Basin Grain Co. was slightly damaged by fire on July 24.

Culdesac, Ida.—The Vollmer-Clearwater Co.'s new 55,000-bu. elevator has been completed and is receiving grain.

Turner, Ore.—The Oregon Feed & Flour Co. has completed and is operating its new mill, replacing the one burned last winter.

Kennedy Ford (Potlatch p. o.), Ida.—The Palouse Storage Co., of Palouse, Wash., has erected a 40x125-foot grain warehouse here.

Monmouth, Ore.—A 90,000-bu. annex has been completed by the Monmouth Co-op. Warehouse Co., doubling the original grain storage capacity.

Silverton, Ore.—Jim Loughmiller, who a year ago rented his feed mill to the Portland Warehouse Service Corp., has taken over the mill himself.

Eugene, Ore.—The Eugene Mill & Elvtr. Co. has been installing new cleaning machinery, re-roofing the plant, painting it and doing other repair work.

Frosser, Wash.—Since July 1 E. W. Fry & Son has been operating as the E. W. Fry Co., Walter W. Fry, the son, having taken charge of his own business at Mabton.

Spokane, Wash.—Stewart Animal Food Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000; incorporators: Geo. R. and Edson G. Stewart, to manufacture dog, cat and fox biscuits.

We Finance
grain, grain products, seeds
and soy beans while stored
in your own mills and elevators. Reasonable rates. Details on request.

THE GENERAL STORAGE CO.
Broadway and E. 15th St., Cleveland, O.

Potlatch, Ida.—A grain warehouse is under construction at this point, to be 40x125 feet, by the Palouse Storage Co., of Palouse, Wash., to be completed in time for this year's crop.

Meridian, Ida.—The Snake River Grain Growers and the Boise Valley Grain Growers are reported to have let contracts for the construction of loading plants at this point and at Parma, Ida.

Seattle, Wash.—A. Ryer, who has been manager of the Farmers National Grain Corp. at the Portland office since it was established at that city about a year ago, has been transferred to the Seattle office in the same capacity.

Cottonwood, Ida.—The Farmers National Grain Corp. has bot a 30,000-bu. grain warehouse at this point, to be operated for the benefit of the Cottonwood Grain Growers, wheat co-operative of the North Pacific Grain Growers.

Rupert, Ida.—The Buhl Seed & Grain Co., whose warehouse burned a few weeks ago, is planning the erection of a bonded bean warehouse, 120x100 feet, provided satisfactory arrangements can be made with the city regarding the site.

Portland, Ore.—The Portland Merchants Exchange has adopted a complete set of trading rules on bulk and sacked oats and barley grown in Oregon, Washington, Montana and Idaho, establishing a scale of discounts and providing for the usual charges.

Kirkland, Wash.—Louie D. Todd, a prominent and active member of the Feed Dealers Ass'n of Washington, also a member of its board of governors, died on one of the last days of July, funeral services being held in this city on Aug. 2, attended by many of the ass'n members.

Nyssa, Ore.—The Ontario Grain Co. has purchased the business of the Nyssa Grain Co. and the Snake River Grain Growers, Inc., have bot the building and are said to be planning its conversion into a loading plant. S. D. Goshert, manager, and R. A. Thompson will remain in charge.

Dayton, Wash.—The Northern Flour Mills Co., of Portland, Ore., has given up its lease on the mill at this point and retired from the milling business. The company formerly operated a mill at Walla Walla, Wash., which was burned, and also one at Missoula, Mont., which was closed some time ago.

Huntsville, Wash.—The Whetstone-Turner Warehouse Co. recently leased Price Bros. 75,000-bu. elevator at this point, giving the former company a total bulk storage capacity of half a million bus. The Farmers National Grain Corp.'s offer for its holdings was recently rejected by the Whetstone-Turner Co.

Milton, Ore.—The new 80,000-bu. elevator at this point, reported in the June 24 Journals as under construction for the Farmers National Warehouse Corp., was sufficiently completed by July 11 to receive wheat at that time. The house was erected in about five working weeks, three shifts of crews being used daily.

Witherow, Wash.—Two elevators and two wheat warehouses owned by the Waterville Union Grain Co., and 28,000 bus. of old crop wheat owned by the Federal Farm Board burned July 20, shortly after midnight; loss on buildings, \$35,000, fully insured; the wheat was partly insured. The buildings, which had a total capacity of 215,000 bus., will be rebuilt.

Palouse, Wash.—Harry Simpson, former manager of the Milwaukee Grain Co.'s office here, has been appointed manager by the Palouse Grain Growers and the Farmers National Warehouse Co. of the facilities recently purchased from the Farmers Warehouse & Milling Co. R. W. Wallace, former manager for the last named company, was reported several weeks ago as having been retained as manager by the new owners. Mr. Wallace is reported to be still manager of the Farmers Warehouse & Milling Co., which has retained ownership of the feed mill and some warehouse facilities. George Sanders has succeeded Mr. Simpson at the Milwaukee Grain Co.'s office.

Palouse, Wash.—The Palouse Storage Co., headed by R. W. Wallace, is a new company that will engage in a general warehousing and grain buying business, working in connection with the J. H. Roberts Grain Co. of Colfax, Wash. The company has acquired the Mark P. Miller facilities in Palouse and has also leased office space from the Farmers Warehouse & Milling Co.

Olympia, Wash.—This county's first complete feed mill is under construction by Fred A. Holm in his Olympia Feed Co. warehouse and is expected to be ready for operation about Sept. 1. Machinery includes electrically operated grinders, cleaners, mash and dairy feed mixers, corn crackers and grinders, and other general mill equipment. The capacity will be 30 tons a day.

Grangeville, Ida.—The Union Warehouse & Supply Co.'s warehouses and elevators both here and at Fenn (in the same county) were purchased by the Farmers National Warehouse Corp. last month, at the reported price of \$55,000. The plants have a combined capacity of approximately 400,000 bus. George S. Dower has been continued as manager. The Union Warehouse & Supply Co. will remain as a local unit of the North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc.

Mabton, Wash.—Walter W. Fry, formerly associated with his father, E. W. Fry, in the business of E. W. Fry & Son, of Prosser, Wash., is now operating his own feed and hay business at this point under the name of the Valley Hay & Grain Co., which recently applied for membership in the Feed Dealers Ass'n of Washington. The business will doubtless be expanded into a regular hay shipping enterprise. The Fry family has long been well known in the hay business.

Portland, Ore.—The office of State Market Agent was abolished July 1, 1931, and a State Dept. of Agriculture created in the state of Oregon. The Grain Inspection Dept., which was functioning under the State Market Agent, was placed under this new department and the name of the department changed from the Grain Inspection Dept. to the Dept. of Agriculture Division of Grain Inspection. Max Gehlhar was appointed by the governor as Director of Agriculture. C. W. Wright, chief inspector under the State Market Agent, was retained as Division Chief. Mr. Wright has been with the department since its creation in 1917, starting as a weigher and sampler and has gradually worked up to the top of the ladder.

Lewiston, Ida.—About 25 warehousemen from the northern part of the state met here recently with Reese Hattabaugh and J. B. Rigney, of the Idaho Public Utilities Commission, at the first hearing since 1929, in an effort to equalize warehouse rates and charges throughout the state. Detailed figures presented showed that the charges are as low as can possibly be and yet produce any profits at all. Many warehouses are located at points where a small amount of grain is stored but where service the year around is demanded. Other hearings are to be held at different points. The following operators testified at the Lewiston hearing: J. J. Lauby, Nezperce; A. E. Lukens, pres. Farmers Grain & Supply Co., Craigmont; Volney Miller, Nezperce Flour Mill, Lewiston; Victor Peterson, independent warehouseman, Grangeville; A. B. Ruhoff, manager Cottonwood Elvtr. Co., Cottonwood; F. S. Baer, manager Union Warehouse & Merc. Co., Craigmont; E. W. Eaves, Vollmer-Clearwater Co. (operating over 15 warehouses in the Clearwater Basin); Geo. Downer, manager Union Warehouse & Supply Co., Grangeville; J. J. Greif, Lewiston Grain Growers, Inc. (affiliated with the Farmers National Grain Corp.); Post Falls Elvtr. & Warehouse Co., Post Falls; Kendrick Rochdale Co., Kendrick; Farmers Warehouse Co., Juliaetta; Milwaukee Grain Co., Seattle, operating houses in Idaho; Kennedy Ford, operating houses at Moscow, Potlatch, Princeton, Wellesley; F. Green Grain Co., Troy; Worley Hardware Co., Worley; Deary Grain Co., Deary; Peck Grain Growers, Peck; Genesee Union Warehouse Co., Genesee, represented by Frank Hoorman; Rockford Grain Growers, Seattle, operating a house at Setters, in Kootenai county, and J. F. Jenny, Cottonwood.

Ferdinand, Ida.—The Vollmer-Clearwater Co. is erecting a warehouse and elevator here to replace the one burned last April. All of this company's warehouses and elevators except one are being rebuilt to handle bulk grain. The Ferdinand Grain Co., whose elevator and warehouse was burned in the same fire that destroyed the Vollmer-Clearwater's plant, is also rebuilding.

Longview, Wash.—The Wiemer Feed Co. is installing a feed mill in its warehouse, composed of a mixer, grinder and cleaner. It has six sets of hammers, 10 hammers in a set, and is operated by electricity. A large grain bin of 100 tons capacity is also being built, divided into six compartments for different varieties and grades of grain. It is expected to have the mill in operation some time this month.

Reardan, Wash.—The four concrete elevators and four warehouses of the Reardan Union Grain Co. have been bot by the Reardan Grain Growers, Inc., local wheat co-operative of the North Pacific Grain Growers. The elevators and warehouses, which represent a combined capacity of 515,000 bus., each of the elevators having a capacity of 70,000 bus., are located (one each) at Reardan, Hite (Reardan p. o.), Gravelles (Davenport p. o.) and Eleanor (Davenport p. o.).

PENNSYLVANIA

Somerfield, Pa.—A sweet feed mill was opened recently by R. R. Laraway.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Worthing, S. D.—The local elevator of the Hunting Elvtr. Co. has been reshingled.

Redfield, S. D.—The Redfield Farmers Elvtr. Co. has voted to sell its plant to the Redfield Co-op. Mills.

Chamberlain, S. D.—The Rosholt-Townsend Grain Co.'s new 25,000-bu. iron-clad elevator is about completed.

Bristol, S. D.—The Ole Sjursen Elvtr. was foreclosed by the First State Bank, and was bot by the Wheat Growers' Ass'n.

Wall, S. D.—E. C. Smoot, of Belle Fourche, is the new owner of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, that was completed last summer.

Gallup (Ashton p. o.), S. D.—The Gallup Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator burned July 17; loss, \$18,000; about 1,000 bus. of grain was destroyed also.

Raymond, S. D.—The Pacific Elvtr. Co. will close here due to poor crops. Frank Davis, agent for the past two years, will be transferred to Boyd, Minn.

Groton, S. D.—Truck scales are being installed in the Montana & Dakota Co.'s elevator at this station. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

Renner, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has appointed P. H. Brende manager, succeeding Ole Christenson, who gave up the position on account of his health.

Wall, S. D.—R. T. Tatum, of Scenic, has been appointed manager of the Tri-State Milling Co.'s elevator, succeeding L. E. Determan, who has gone to Kadoka.

Kadoka, S. D.—The elevator of the Rapid River Milling Co., which was purchased from Peter Erickson, of Minneapolis, last winter, was opened July 13, with Louis Determan as manager.

Turton, S. D.—General repairs have been made to the elevator of the Derr Grain Co. and cement approaches have been built and filled with gravel. The driveway floor has also been leveled.

Frankfort, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, which went into the hands of a receiver about a year ago, has been sold to the American Wheat Growers. L. W. Corbin, of Lemmon, will conduct the business.

Huron, S. D.—The Huron Grain & Coal Co.'s grain elevator and nearly a block of feed and coal storage sheds burned July 20; loss, \$20,000. About 300 bus. of grain was destroyed. The fire started in a corn crib about 300 feet away.

Freeman, S. D.—Stock of A. A. Wollman & Son was destroyed by fire on July 16.

Beresford, S. D.—New approaches have been built at the elevator of the Fleischman Malting Co., the driveway repaired and other improvements made. T. M. Manning, of Elk Point, has been appointed manager, succeeding J. A. Lomberson.

SOUTHEAST

Milton, W. Va.—The Harshbarger Milling Co. sustained slight windstorm damage on June 26.

Selma, Ala.—Clover Leaf Feeds, Inc., incorporated; capital stock, \$60,000; Pettus Randall, pres.; to grind mixed feeds.

Brookneal, Va.—The Brookneal Mill is being rebuilt, the owner, J. H. Berry, hoping to have the new mill completed this fall.

TENNESSEE

Orlinda, Tenn.—C. M. Dowell and A. B. Denning are now in charge of the Orlinda Milling Co.'s mill which has been re-opened.

Fayetteville, Tenn.—Fayetteville Milling Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$30,000; incorporators: E. C. Huffman and E. H. Jones.

Collierville, Tenn.—Swift & Co.'s gin and adjacent property has been purchased by J. W. Skinner, who is putting in feed machinery.

Nashville, Tenn.—The referee in bankruptcy for the Wautauga Milling Co., a blending company, sold the latter to the Snell Milling Co., of this city, also a blending company, for \$19,000.

TEXAS

Brady, Tex.—Paul W. Hughes is establishing a filling station and grist mill just outside the city limits. He will be prepared to grind any kind of feed.

Raymondville, Tex.—The Farmers Gin Co., Inc., a co-operative, contemplates the erection of a feed mill near its gin. J. E. Lanford and A. C. Howard are managing the interests of the company.

Houston, Tex.—T. L. Evans will again take up his work as manager of the foreign trade department of the Houston Chamber of Commerce. He was formerly general manager of the Houston Port Buro.

Temple, Tex.—The Willig Bros. flour mill properties, which have not been operating for several months, have re-opened under the name of the Temple Milling Co., a stock company with Henry O. Willig, Carl Enge and Otto A. Enge as incorporators.

Athens, Tex.—Robbins Bros. have started the construction of a feed mill on property adjoining their feed store. The mill, which will include a sweet feed mixer, will be equipped to do all kinds of grinding and will manufacture several types of feeds.

UTAH

Blue Creek, Utah.—It is reported that a 100,000-bu. grain storage plant has been completed at this point and will be operated

by the Farmers National Grain Corp. Blue Creek was one of the points mentioned in the last number of the Journals in the list of 45 elevators bot or leased (23 being lease renewals) by the Farmers National.

Payson, Utah.—The Payson Milling Co., owned by the T. F. Tolhurst Estate has been sold to A. Hermanson and R. Johanson, of Salina, who plan to carry on the business along the same lines as formerly.

WISCONSIN

Colgate, Wis.—Frank Stirn's elevator burned July 23. It had been used for several years for the storage of coal only.

Stoughton, Wis.—A new feed mixer and corn crusher have been installed in the feed grinding plant known as Scheldrup's Mill.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Milwaukee Grain & Feed Corp., incorporated; capital stock, \$20,000; incorporators: B. Vandervelde, L. F. Foley and F. Saminond.

Wyocena, Wis.—An exposing fire in a lumber yard scorched the paint on entire side of elevator and cupola of the Wyocena Farmers Co-op. Co. on July 13.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The finance com'ite of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange has determined the rate of interest on Bs/L for August at 5½ per cent.

Black Creek, Wis.—Herbert M. Reitz is charged by the E. Liethen Grain Co., of Appleton, with having failed to account for grain sold as commission merchant.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Franke Grain Co. (an old established company), incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators: Harry F. Franke, Philip Orth and Philip Orth, Jr.; grain and feed.

Hammond, Wis.—Joe E. Murphy, who operates about 1,800 acres of farm land in this vicinity, has leased Hanson Bros. elevator at this point, in which to store his barley crop, which he has raised for seed purposes.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Members of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange were given a picnic on July 28, the hosts being Frank De-Young, Louis Felden and E. J. Koppelkam. The outing was held at Frank DeYoung's Gardens.

Rhineland, Wis.—Both the Northern Hay & Grain Co.'s building and the Northern Milling Co.'s building were entered by thieves during the same night last month. No loss was discovered at the milling company's plant, and only a sack or two of flour were missed at the grain company's place.

Oconomowoc, Wis.—The Anglo-American Mill Co., of Owensboro, Ky., recently bot the grain elevator east of the Milwaukee freight station, installed a hammer mill, batch mixer, molasses mixer and other equipment necessary for a stock feed mill, and is now operating it under the name of the American Sweet Feed Co. Ray Schwenkert, of Madison, is manager.

All COARSE Grain pools have been abandoned in Western Canada and inasmuch as they have proved unprofitable both for growers and Pool managers, these Pools will never be revived.

Elevators for Australia

The Chamber of Agriculture of the State of Victoria, Australia, has approved a plan to build 132 country elevators, each of 50,000 to 250,000 bus. capacity, with machinery to load out 60 tons per hour.

This line of elevators would be served by two terminal elevators at Williamstown and Geelong, each with a capacity of 5,000,000 bus. It is contemplated to complete one terminal and 50 country elevators in readiness for the harvest after next.

Cheap U. S. Cotton for Competing German Spindles

Altho the cotton spinning industry of the United States is depressed the Washington government threatens to sell the German government any or all of the Farm Board's 1,300,000 bales of cotton on long term credits. The offer has been made, it was officially admitted July 31.

If the sale is made at current low quotations for cotton, about 8½ cents, against the 16½ cents paid by the government to the Cotton Pools, the effect should be to aid Germany to compete against the United States in the textile markets of the world. It will make the situation harder for the 35,000 textile workers in New York and New Jersey who are out on strike.

The Farm Board has surely crucified the cotton grower.

Short Selling Steadies the Market

One confusing element in the present speculative situation is the report that has been circulated during the past week that political pressure has been brought into play to prevent important bear operators from selling the market. Such a rumor would under normal circumstances be beneath intelligent notice. But during the past few years there have been so many attempts to interfere with the normal working of economic forces that reports of further experiments in this direction cannot be lightly dismissed.

Artificial restraint upon short selling can give only temporary support to a market. If short sales are made intelligently, in anticipation of some unfavorable development, they are valuable, first as a restraint upon an unwarranted advance and second, as a brake on a later decline.—*The Annalist*, New York.

Low Wheat Prices Not Due to Short Selling

"Efforts to attribute responsibility for present low prices to market manipulation, short selling or Russian dumping, break down entirely in the face of a tremendous and growing world surplus of wheat in comparison with world requirements," says the Grain Market Analysts Club of Chicago, after recently completing a study.

"Efforts, either by individual co-operation like the Canadian Pools, or governmental operations like the Federal Farm Board, or State efforts in Australia temporarily to hold the surplus off the market only make the situation worse in the end thru holding out the hope of securing profitable prices and thus encouraging a continued excess of acreage and excessive production. The prestige of government, backed by hundreds of millions of dollars, cannot overturn the immutable law of supply and demand, and such efforts continued only serve to waste the taxpayers' money and to make the situation worse by encouraging the creation of a further surplus when it is the existence of that surplus which is the fundamental cause of the trouble."

FORT WORTH

*Is the Better Grain Market — Use It and Profit
Try any of these Grain and Cotton Exchange Members:*

Uhlmann Grain Co.
Cash and Futures

Smith-Ingraham Grain Co.
Export and Consignments

Transit Grain & Commission Co.
Consignments, Brokerage

James E. Bennett & Co.
Grain, Stocks, Provisions

Rosenbaum Grain Corp.
Cash and Futures

Supply Trade

Since so few competitors will stick to a policy of steady plugging on selling, or to a policy of steady continuity in advertising, think what an advantage the advertiser has who will stick to steady repetition and reiteration.

Beloit, Wis.—M. H. Starr, chief engineer for the Gaston Scale Co., manufacturers of a new design of motor truck scale called "No-Twist," recently took unto himself a wife, and is receiving the congratulations of his many friends.

Schenectady, N. Y.—Orders received by the General Electric Co. the first six months of 1931 amounted to \$141,428,978, compared with \$190,313,758 for the corresponding period last year. Sales billed for the six months of 1931 amounted to \$141,180,091.13, compared with \$197,229,346.82 for the corresponding period last year.

Chicago, Ill.—During the month of July the Zeleny Thermometer System was installed in 22 bins for the Enid Terminal Elevator Co., Enid, Okla.; 28 bins for the Midland Flour Mfg. Co., Blackwell, Okla.; 13 bins for the Acme-Evans Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; 33 bins for the Rock Island Armouredale Elevator, Kansas City, Kan.

Chicago, Ill.—Claude Schneible has recently placed on the market a new wet type dust collector of exclusive, patented design. These collectors are particularly adapted to use in plants where dust falling outside becomes an evil and for use with ash conveying systems, collecting dry feed materials, cement, coal dust or wherever usable vapors or any valuable materials held in suspension should be recovered to prevent costly losses.

Chicago, Ill.—The original officers of the Ellis Drier Co., which was purchased four years ago by the General Laundry Machine Corp., have repurchased the Ellis Drier Division, and will conduct a general machinery manufacturing business. Included in the line to be manufactured will be centrifugal drying machinery, grain drying machinery, rotary driers, feeders, etc., for the grain, feed and milling trades. The officers of the company are N. C. Ellis, Pres.; H. C. Ellis, v. pres., and chief engineer; W. B. Ellis, sec'y-treas.

The third Hess Direct Heat Drier and Cooler to be installed in Kausas City is being erected now at the Rock Island Armouredale terminal elevator operated by Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co. Last year the Hess Co. installed a Hess Direct Heat Drier at the Eagle Elevator and early this year another and larger drier was sold for the new Continental Elevator just being finished. Other large Hess Driers are being installed at the Wabash Elevator, Chicago, American Elevator & Warehouse Co.'s Elevator, Buffalo, N. Y., and for the Waconia Sorghum Co., at Ft. Smith, Ark.

Standard specifications for galvanized metal have been adopted by the American Standards Ass'n. The standard includes sections dealing with chemical properties and tests, physical properties and tests, base metal tests, coating tests, permissible variation, finish, marking, and inspection and rejection. Provisions for minimum requirements when copper is used in the base metal, requirements for weight of the zinc coating including a table of weight of coatings by ounces per square foot, provisions for base metal tests, coating tests, and weight tests, and a table showing gage range and permissible tolerances in weights of sheets in percentage of theoretical weight are included in the standard.

Ithaca, N. Y.—All the necessary information to make it easy for the engineer planning a machinery installation to select the suitable chain drive out of the stock sizes of the Morse Chain Co. is contained in a new Bulletin, No. 44. Drives are listed by horse power for standard motor speeds, the tables showing, in addition to prices, complete information as to both chain and sprockets up to 50 h.p. This 56-page book should be in the data file of every engineer desiring to make use of the most efficient power transmission. Morse drives, cases, and flexible couplings are sold and carried in stock in practically every industrial center in the United States and Canada. Immediate shipment of stock drives, cases, or couplings can be made upon receipt of order. Sprockets may be rebored and keyseated to meet specifications.

Australia's wheat acreage is expected to be 5,000,000 less than last year's, which was 18,200,000.

"Farm Board Must Be Wiped Out"

"The most pernicious example of misdirected paternalism in our whole Governmental structure."

The quotation is not from one of the Sons of the Wild Jackass, a G.O.P. insurgent, or a Democrat seeking to make political capital of the Administration's troubles. It is from Senator David A. Reed, of this state; Dave Reed, rockribbed Republican, a power in the party, whose voice is frequently heard and commonly heeded in its councils—Dave Reed, who certainly would not thus denounce an Administration policy unless driven by realization of desperate need of change.

"The only cure for it," he says, "is to wipe it out."

The Senator does not call for a change in Farm Board policies. He says, with brutal, convincing directness, the Farm Board must be done away with.—(Philadelphia, Pa., Record).

Seventeen Years Ago --

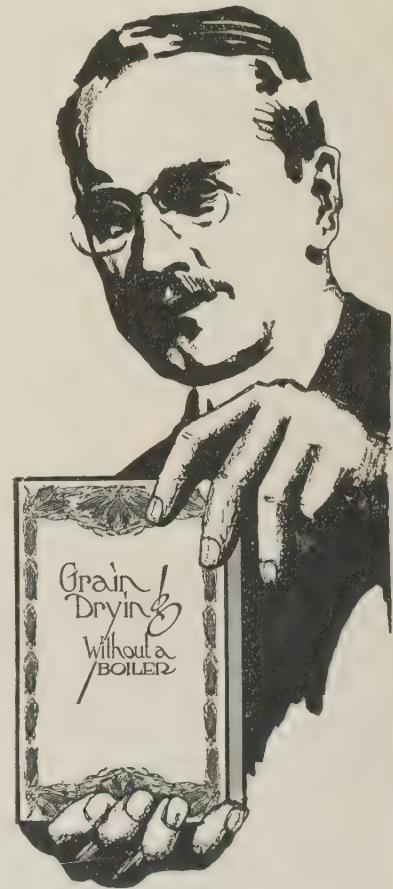
The first Randolph Grain Drier was put into operation.

-- And Today

Randolph is the selected Grain Drying Equipment for elevators and mills throughout the United States and Foreign Countries.

Engineers of large elevators and mills—men who keep in touch with all modern developments—who are constantly investigating improved methods—were among the first to prove the value of the Randolph Grain Drier as an additional insurance against losses in business. But—before they became regular users of the Randolph, they made the most rigid investigations of its practicability, its economy and its efficiency of operation.

The Original Randolph Principle of Direct Heat Drying Is Fully Protected by Patents.



Upon request we shall be glad to send you our catalogue giving complete information on the Randolph Grain Drier and how this Drier was originally developed to meet every requirement for handling all kinds of grain, seeds and beans.

O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY
TOLEDO, OHIO, U. S. A.

Grain Carriers

The Swedish steamer Anglia, with 3,000 tons of grain, sank recently in a collision in the Rio de la Plata, Argentina.

Loading of wheat increased on the Santa Fe from 440 cars July 31 to 1,100 cars on Aug. 1, when the reduced rates became effective.

A new clause in ocean Bs/L allows the line steamship to discharge cargo elsewhere or to carry back across the sea in case of riot, strikes or congestion.

Ocean grain rates are extremely low, space being offered for wheat from the Gulf to Rotterdam at 6 cents per bushel, and from Montreal to Rotterdam or Antwerp at 3.8 cents.

All wages of employees over \$3,600 a year were cut, effective Aug. 1, by the Canadian National Railways. This railroad competes successfully with railroads in the United States for east and west bound traffic.

Grain loadings for the week ending July 25 were 51,961 cars, against 63,627 a year ago, the decrease being due largely to holding until the reduced rates went into effect Aug. 1. Surplus box cars numbered 239,384.

The new grain rate schedule effective Aug. 1 make rates in Western Kansas 1½ cents difference at some points only 10 miles apart, enough to divert grain by truck from the town taking the higher rate. Efforts are being made to iron out the differences.

Portland, Me.—L. B. Townsend, sec'y of the New England Grain Dealers Ass'n, protested against the 15 per cent rate increase at the hearing Aug. 4 before Commissioner Porter, declaring New England agriculture would be unable to stand the increase of \$1.50 per ton in grain prices made necessary.

Effective July 25, the Baltimore & Virginia Steamboat Co. reduced the rates on bag lots of grain from landings on the Patapsco, Rappahannock, Potomac and Patuxent rivers to Baltimore from 24 to 20c cwt., and on the same date the rates on feed between Baltimore and all landings on the eastern and western shores of Maryland to 13c cwt. in carloads and 15c cwt. on less than carloads.—R. C. N.

Kansas City now has a fixed known rate on oats to any destination in line with rates from tributary territory and competing markets, under the Aug. 1 readjustment, and is now a better market for oats. The thru rates from northern Missouri, northern Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota, and Minnesota to the consuming territory described are based on the Kansas City combination. The proportional rates from Omaha to the same territory are also based on the Kansas City combination.

Ex-lake rates on grain from Buffalo for export have been reduced 3 cents per 100 lbs., effective Aug. 3, on one day's notice. To New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore the new rates, including the elevation charge of not to exceed 1 cent per bushel, are, domestic, wheat 20.67; corn and rye, 20.79; oats, 20.13, and barley, 20.58. To Philadelphia and Baltimore the new rates are, export, 11.67, 11.29, 13.13 and 13.58c respectively. To New York and Boston the new rates are, export, 12.17, 11.79, 13.63 and 14.08c.

Topeka, Kan.—Additional inspection will cost the shipper \$2.25, the value of over eight bushel of wheat at present prices. However, shippers can save the cost of second inspection. To illustrate: take a shipment from a point west of Dodge City. You can

ship the car to Dodge City for inspection in order to determine the grade and divert the car from point of first inspection direct to an elevator or mill, located within the state. It is the carrier's interpretation of the tariff that unless the car is set on the hold track for inspection, no charge will be made.—E. J. Smiley, sec'y Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Protest Transit Restrictions

Twelve grain exchanges 5 organizations of shippers, 2 state grain dealers ass'n and about a score grain corporations have each separately filed protests with the Interstate Commerce Commission against the restrictions on transit in the new rates that went into effect Aug. 1 under the Hoch-Smith investigation.

Everyone else should go after this ridiculous restriction with hammer and tongs TODAY.

Emergency Rates for Northwest Drought Area

The Northern Pacific, Great Northern, and Soo lines have been authorized to establish emergency rates on feeds and hay into drought stricken areas of eastern Montana and western North Dakota. The reduction on feeds is one-third and that on hay is one-half, to enable farmers to keep their foundation herds of live stock thru the fall and winter. A county agent's certificate will be required with each shipment to "give assurance that the shipment is going to a farmer in real need."

Proposed Report on Hoch-Smith, —Hay

Examiners in No. 17000, part 10, Hoch-Smith hay rates, has submitted a scheme for dividing the western district into two groups and the making of rates in accordance with a distance scale within western districts. A scale of arbitraries to be added to the scale rates prevailing in the eastern part of the western district in the making of rates, interterritorially, between the two groups, is also contained in the plan.

The scale for use in the western group begins with a rate of 10c cwt. for 10 miles. It progresses in 10-mile blocks to 200 miles. At that distance the rate is 26c.

Exceptions to the proposed report will be due on Sept. 15 and the case will be argued in Washington on Oct. 14-16.

C. F. A. Rate Reductions Places Southwest on Parity with Northwest

In the eight-year old controversy (in No. 15037) over placing grain and grain products rates of the Southwest on a parity with the Northwest, the I. C. C. has just ordered rates in C. F. A. territory reduced to meet these demands. The ordered revision, which is to become effective Sept. 4, states that Missouri River Crossings rates and those from Minneapolis are not to exceed rates to Chicago, E. St. Louis, and related gateways prescribed in the western grain rate case. It is also specified that rates beyond such gateways shall not exceed rates now applicable on wheat.

An effort is to be made by the Southwestern Millers' League to have the rate from Omaha to St. Louis equalized, as now it will be from 1c to 2c higher than from the lower Missouri River Crossings.

The prior findings were that the rates were unreasonable and unduly prejudicial. Those findings have been affirmed with such modification as was made necessary by the report in Grain and Grain Products, supra.

Texas Grower Cannot Pay Increased Freight

G. E. Blewett, of Fort Worth, Tex., sec'y of the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n, has written a protest against the increase in freight rates asked by the railroads, declaring the farmers can not stand an increase. He points out that No. 1 hard wheat is selling in Fort Worth at 51 cents, taking a rate of 19.8c a bushel, showing that the transportation charge is out of line with the value of wheat.

Use of Hennepin Canal Dependent upon Outlay of Millions

Unless our gullible Congress appropriates millions of dollars for dredging, piling, locks, night illumination, widening of viaducts over several rivers, etc., barge service between the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers via the Hennepin Canal will be definitely postponed, according to Secretary of War Hurley.

At present, as the recent trial trip demonstrated, passage through this canal can only be made at a loss—so large that even the Inland Waterways Corporation does not feel justified in commencing service until an appropriation is voted to meet the requirements, and this is discovered only after 14 years of attempted operation. That is bureaucratic efficiency.

Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission:

In No. 24331, Globe Grain & Milling Co. v. Santa Fe et al, the Commission has dismissed the complaint.

In No. 24552, Lexington (Ky.) Seed Co. v. L. & N. et al, claims charges are in violation of Sec. 6 on soy beans moving from Hertford, N. C., to Lexington, and asks reparations.

No. 23696. The Larabee Flour Mills Co.'s complaint against wheat rates over the Burlington from Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado to Kansas City has been dismissed.

In No. 23232, Dyer & Co. v. Santa Fe et al, baled hay, Colony, Kan., to Itta Bena and Heathman, Miss., misrouted by Santa Fe, rate of 51.5c being held inapplicable. Applicable rate was 61c and shipment was undercharged. Reparation awarded on account of misrouting for the difference, amounting to \$1.48.

No. 23750, Smith-Ingraham Grain Co. et al. v. C. R. I. & G. et al. By division 3. Dismissed. Claim for waiver of undercharges, on wheat, points in Oklahoma to Fort Worth, Tex., and reforwarded to Fresno, Calif., barred by the statute of limitations.

No. 23631, Hardeman-King Co. v. C. R. I. & G. et al. Dismissed. Rates applicable, wheat, Stratford and Texhoma, Tex., to points in Texas, over interstate routes, unreasonable to the extent they exceeded 27 cents from Stratford and 28 cents from Texhoma to Vernon, and 39 cents from the points of origin to Kenedy, Taylor, San Antonio, Yorktown, Victoria, West Port Arthur, Brady, Lufkin, Jasper, Livingston and Galveston.

I. and S. No. 3602 ex-river grain and grain products from Cairo and Metropolis, Ill., to Mississippi Valley. Proposed restriction limiting the application of proportional rates, grain and grain products, Cairo and Metropolis, Ill., to points in Mississippi Valley territory, held not justified. Suspended schedules ordered canceled and proceeding discontinued. The carriers proposed to restrict the application of proportional rates from Cairo and Metropolis, Ill., to points in Mississippi Valley territory by providing

that grain and grain products arriving at the points mentioned by boat or barge would take the St. Louis, Mo., proportions observing the Cairo local rates as maxima.

Texas Shippers Discuss New Freight Rates

A meeting of grain dealers and millers was held Aug. 1 at Ft. Worth, Tex., to discuss the new freight rates.

G. E. BLEWETT, Ft. Worth, sec'y of the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n called the meeting to order with 125 present.

A. V. NELSON, Claude, Tex., stated that the meeting was open to those not members of the Ass'n.

R. E. COWAN, Ft. Worth, offered the visitors the courtesies of the trading floor of the Grain & Cotton Exchange.

ED. BYERS, of the Ft. Worth Freight Buro, explained in detail the application of the new rates, transit privileges, diversion privileges and other features. Among the points he stressed were: Grain originating in Texas and going to the ports for export is classified as intrastate movement. Grain moving from one Texas point to another Texas point for domestic use, will be governed by the transit privileges that were in effect previous to Aug. 1 and this, also, applies to diversion privileges and storing in transit privileges, as well as, to applying tonnage.

On interstate movement, that is, grain moving from Texas points to out of state points or from points outside of Texas into Texas there is no out of line haul allowed, as the rates will apply by the shortest route, and the grain must move by the shortest route to enjoy the through rate; thus, it will not be possible to bring grain into Texas and divert or re-ship from storage to a point not in direct line of movement, without paying the out of line penalty of 7 mills per ton per mile.

The mixing of interstate and intrastate billing, which has been permitted for the past several years is no longer allowed.

Cross town switching, that is, grain going from one elevator to another elevator in the same town, will not be allowed without payment of the regular switching charges, nor can the tonnage be transferred to cover this movement.

The new rates are based on a strict mileage basis, which accounts for the fact that points as far south as Plainview will now take the same rate to Kansas City as to Galveston or Texas Group Three; thus it seems it will not be possible to get these rates changed back to the former scale that has prevailed between Galveston and Kansas City in the past.

All grain and grain products now take the same rate, that is—wheat, corn, oats, barley, milo and kafir, sorghum grain heads, crushed and uncrushed and seeds, excepting millet, sunflower, alfalfa, clover, broomcorn and rape.

R. T. DORSEY, Ft. Worth, said he contemplated publishing a large map of Texas showing the outline of the various groups, the price to be governed by the number of subscriptions received.

W. W. MANNING, chairman of the traffic com'ite of the Grain & Cotton Exchange, explained the new rates and transit regulations.

F. A. LEFFINGWELL of the Industrial Traffic League told of the many requests for changes in the tariffs and transit regulations, all of which were denied.

Several of those present expressed the opinion that the best way to buy and sell grain on the new rates would be on the basis of the Galveston rates.

W. P. BOMAR, Ft. Worth offered a reso-

lution which was unanimously adopted that "We support and endorse the actions of the Central Committee in its efforts to restore the transit privileges that we have, heretofore, enjoyed on interstate, as well as, intrastate business."

Settlement and Cancellation of Excess Transit Tonnage

With regard to the cancellation of excess tonnage under the new regulations effective Aug. 1, I. M. Herndon, traffic manager of the Southwestern Millers League, has bulletined members as follows:

It is our understanding that the Western Weighing and Inspection Bureau has notified all transit operators that a settlement and cancellation of excess tonnage will be required as of July 31 on account of the new schedule of rates which became effective Aug. 1. A conference was held in the directors' room of the Board of Trade, Kansas City, July 30, with Mr. Helm, manager of the Kansas City office, and Mr. O'Dowd of the Chicago office, of the Western Weighing and Inspection Bureau, and at that time it was agreed by these bureau representatives that it would not be necessary for each transit operator to make a detailed report such as was rendered for the June 30 cut-off.

In order to simplify matters and to make this report and cancellation as easy as possible, it was agreed that they would accept adding machine tape, on which you have listed all of your freight bills and credit slips which would give them the correct total of your tonnage on hand. These should be separated as to inbound carriers. Inbound shipments which were unloaded but for which freight bills are not received before the auditor of the bureau goes to check your accounts, should be listed separately showing the car number for each item.

Their only purpose is to see that the transit operator does not have on hand as of July 31, an excess of inbound freight bills and tonnage credit slips over the amount of commodities on hand at that time.

Relief to persons in the drouth area of Western Canada will be provided in the form of flour made from 2,000,000 bus. of wheat to be purchased, said Premier R. B. Bennett of Canada July 14. The 450,000 bbls. of flour and bran and shorts will be made available to municipalities and those requiring assistance, at a low price.

The wheat surplus pulled the Farm Board's Legge for a couple hundred million dollars but it still is a stone around agriculture's neck. With another crop coming on now, it would seem that about the wisest thing to do would be to call in the Secretary of Agriculture and have him Hyde it. That failing, it probably will go down to a Schill.

—St. Paul, *Pioneer Press*.

Insurance Notes

Des Moines, Ia.—The Western Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. has appointed Jesse G. Becket of Spencer, Ia., as its representative.

Cotton covered lamp cord is permissible for lamps hung freely in a pendant position, but too often the users attach another socket, so that the cord is pulled about and strained, resulting in a short circuit, with the usual fire hazard. The better way is to purchase a substantial, heavily reinforced, rubber covered, 2-conductor cable.

Gasoline engine fires still happen. One elevator at Darrow, Okla., was burned June 25 in a fire starting from a defective pump on a gasoline engine. At Towne, Colo., the elevator of the Eberhardt-Simpson-Agnew Grain Co. narrowly escaped destruction when the heated exhaust pipe cracked the cement where it passed thru the floor. The exhaust worked under cement floor and was smouldering at wooden step out of engine room when discovered. Night inspection and water barrels saved the elevator.

Books Received

FINANCIAL RESULTS of Operation of Illinois Farmers Elevators in 1929 and 1930 analyzes the earnings of elevators in 8 areas separately as to earnings per bushel, rate earned on merchandise, volume of business, expenses, dividends paid and possible adjustments to lower price levels. For the state 160 companies earned 6.9%; 120 made money and 40 lost. Mimeograph No. 8, University of Illinois Agricultural Exp. Sta., Urbana, Ill.

BOOK OF GRAIN RATES. "No 5 West of Mississippi River Book of Grain Rates" contains rates on grain and minimum weights to Chicago from points in Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, South Dakota, and North Dakota. This new publication contains the rates on grain originating in the country on and after Aug. 1, 1931, prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission in Docket No. 17000, Part 7. Compiled by the Transportation Department of the Chicago Board of Trade. Price, \$5, including future supplements.

TRADING IN GRAIN FUTURES, Evidence and Proceedings before the Commission of Inquiry. A verbatim report of the hearings by the Royal Commission composed of Sir Josiah Stamp, W. Sanford Evans and J. T. Brown is a valuable contribution to the literature of grain exchange trading, presenting every angle fairly thru witnesses actually engaged in farming, handling cash grain or speculation. The reader can not fail to be impressed with the keen insight with which the chairman held each witness to the facts and rejected attempts to get misinformation into the record. Assertions without proof were not acceptable. The result is a finely printed volume of 357 pages of great educational value and of great interest even to those experienced in future trading. Paper, \$2.50; imitation leather, \$3.50; postage, 20c. Published by the Grain Trade News, Winnipeg, Man.

Another Pool Goes Out of Business

The Ontario Wheat Pool, which was formed four years ago to raise the price of wheat for the growers, is going out of business as the result of the closing of the office at Toronto, Ont., of the Canadian Wheat Producers, Limited, central selling agency.

H. H. Clemes, general manager, has about 100,000 bus. of wheat to dispose of. Since it was organized the Ontario Pool has handled nearly 2,000,000 bus. of wheat. Hereafter Ontario wheat will be sold in the open market without deductions, charges and other expenses imposed on growers by Pool managements.

Evidently Ontario farmers got wise to the extravagant methods of the pool managers and henceforth will market their own grain.

German millers, who have been using 60 per cent will be required to use 97 per cent of native wheat in their mill mixtures after Aug. 15.

FIRE



can quickly consume your business, which has taken years to build up. Fire Barrels at strategic places throughout your elevator provide good protection against this menace.

Write for particulars relative to our better Fire Barrels and High Test Calcium Chloride which prevents freezing and evaporation.

Carbondale Fire Protection Co.
Carbondale, Penn.
Shipping Points—
Peoria, Ill., and Carbondale, Pa.

Field Seeds

Seed Trade Notes

Rocky Ford, Colo.—Garwood & Woodside have leased additional storage space.

Portland, Ore.—The North Coast Seed Co. has installed a seed cleaning machine.

Wahpeton, No. Dak.—Holthusen Bros. Seed & Feed Co. is planning to erect new quarters.

Crested wheat grass is a new variety developed by L. E. Kirk, agroscologist of the Dominion of Canada.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Herbert Currie, formerly associated with the Currie Bros. Co., has organized the Herbert Currie Seed Co.

Winchester, Ky.—A large seed cleaning plant has been placed in operation by the Mahan Co. with R. L. Monroe in charge.

Washington, D. C.—All bags containing seeds imported must be marked with the country of origin according to a ruling by the Treasury Department.

Hiawatha, Kan.—Henry Field Co., of Shenandoah, Ia., has leased additional facilities which will be remodeled into more extensive branch-office quarters.

Kewaunee, Wis.—Geo. A. and Clarence Duvall have purchased the interest of Ernest Reel in the Wisconsin Seed Co. The latter had operated the company for 28 years.

Louisville, Ky.—The Orchard Grass Seed Co-operative Ass'n is being formed here to handle the orchard grass seed of producers. Articles of incorporation were recently approved. Incorporators are H. H. Simcoe, A. H. Clore, Hugh A. Wilhoite, R. O. Duncan and Wm. B. Belknap, all growers.

Columbia, Mo.—The annual meeting of the American Soy Bean Ass'n will be held here Aug. 18 and 19. Among the speakers will be W. H. Eastman, Milwaukee, Wis., on "Utilization of the Soy Bean in the Oil Industry," L. A. Weaver, Columbia, Mo., on "Soy Beans in the Live Stock Ration," and W. L. Burlison, Urbana, Ill., on "Soy Bean Oil in Paints and Varnishes."

Hamburg, Germany.—Theo. Rintau of Rintau-Garvens Co., here, is now making a tour of American seed districts and seed firms. He says newspaper reports have not exaggerated conditions in his country, to which one American seedsman is reported to have replied that if he thought conditions were bad over there, he should try living under eight years of republican administration.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CONCORDIA, KANS.

The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville Seed Co., seed merchants.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Capital Fuel & Feed Co., hay, alf., Berm., sor. seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cornell Seed Co., field seed merchants.

Mangelsdorf & Bros., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

SEDWICK, KAN.

Sedwick Alfalfa Mills, field seed merchants.

The Kentucky Seed Ass'n, Morganfield, Ky., is reported as just having been incorporated as a non-stock organization. The incorporators are Charles M. Meacham, Jr., John S. Sugg, Jr., G. L. Drury, H. A. Roberts, J. F. Speaks, Ed O'Nan, and W. M. Quincey, Jr.

Lafayette, Ind.—August seedings of red clover and alfalfa are advisable again this year because of the numerous failures from spring sown red clover. Because of the drouth, a large number of seedings of red clover were made in the fall of 1930. These came thru the winter in good shape and made large hay crops this year. The soil was disked and culti-packed as a rule, and then the seed was drilled shallow. Stubble land was ordinarily used as a seed bed, says K. E. Beeson of the Agronomy Extension staff of Purdue University.

Missouri Bluegrass Pool Organized; Ohio Producing Bumper Crop

Now that Kentucky has managed to obtain an established scale of prices for their products from the Farm Board, a Bluegrass Seed Pool is being organized in Missouri. An initial meeting was held at Plattsburg.

This group will operate in such close cooperation with the Kentucky group as to be actually a division thereof. This avoids competition, the promoters point out.

The Peppard Seed Co. of Kansas City, Mo., is active in organizing the Missouri unit, and will probably get the contract for cleaning the pool's holdings at a fixed price regardless of the market. A flat rate will also be paid for storage and marketing the cleaned seed.

Certain sections of southern Ohio will rival Kentucky in the production of bluegrass seed this year, according to James Caldwell, Paris (Ky.) seed expert. The crop this season exceeds any harvested in Clark, Greene, Fayette, Pickaway, Madison, Union or Champaign counties during the past 20 years. Farmers are stripping an average of 20 bushels per acre.

Imports and Exports of Seeds

Imports and exports of seeds for June, compared with June, 1930, and for the six months ending June, are reported by the Buro of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in pounds, as follows:

| | IMPORTS | | EXPORTS | |
|--------------|--------------|-----------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| | June 1931 | 1930 | 6 Mos. Ending June 1931 | June 1930 |
| Alfalfa | 50 | 98,090 | 289,173 | |
| Red clover | 32,736 | 1,947,042 | 1,743,581 | |
| Alsike | 173,300 | 94,428 | 4,197,554 | |
| Crim. clover | 65,438 | 95,468 | 291,121 | |
| Other clover | 6,428 | 21,573 | 428,920 | 961,026 |
| Grass | 229,085 | 394,806 | 3,173,341 | 2,637,127 |
| Vetch | 223,031 | 138,579 | 1,157,930 | 1,218,429 |

Missouri Issues Warning On Tagging Seed

Samuel M. Jordon, weed and seed specialist of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, has issued a warning to those selling and shipping untagged seed into Missouri for sale.

"Our farmers do not want poor seed at any price," he states, "and if seed dealers outside this state would obey our labeling law we would then welcome them to Missouri. The best evidence we have of their honesty is their labeling their seed. The only way that cheap dirty seeds can be sold by those outside or inside the state is to deceive the buyer," he warned, in pointing to rules and penalties accessible for violation.

New Jersey Enacts Seed Law

New Jersey's new seed law, which became effective recently, is expected to aid farmers in determining the relative value of the seed they buy, and to protect reliable seed dealers of the state from unfair and unscrupulous competition, according to J. G. Fiske, state seed analyst in charge of the seed control laboratory at New Brunswick.

The older statute, passed in 1912, protected farmers to a certain extent from buying foul or dead seed, but it was found to be lacking in certain protective provisions, no measure preventing the sale of condemned seed at some later date.

The new law makes it illegal to dispose of a lot of condemned seed except as specified by the laboratory. No bulk lots of unlabelled seed can be sold within the state, the new law specifies, and no untested or non-warranted clause can be used except for seed in shipment or lots held for recleaning.

A seizure clause provides for the prohibition of the sale of seed stocks until regulations have been complied with, and includes unlabelled, misrepresented, or seed containing a high percentage of noxious weeds. Seed found to be inferior to the guarantees placed upon it, after a reasonable tolerance for variations has been allowed may also be seized.

No seizure can be made without due notification to the owner of the seed, nor can seed be condemned until it has been proved worthless for seeding purposes.



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CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

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St. Louis, Missouri

Standardization of Wheat Urged in Pacific Northwest

"Standardization of Wheat Varieties" was the subject of a meeting recently held in Pocatello, attended by grain men, millers, producers, members of the U. S. D. A., the University of Idaho, Experiment Stations and Extension Division experts, state department representatives, etc. So far as is known this is the first meeting of its kind ever to be held in the state. R. S. Bristol, field agronomist, Boise, was chairman of the meeting.

It was pointed out that this is the best time to work toward an improvement program, that standardization of a few varieties will eliminate confusion among farmers, and that a few grades are much easier to keep pure, as to variety. Fewer varieties would also retain their high quality, it was pointed out. Characteristics championed included good milling quality, high yield, smut resistance, stiffness of straw, and the ability to withstand shattering.

PROF. H. W. HULBERT, head of the Agronomy Department of the University of Idaho, spoke on methods used by modern plant breeders in carrying on wheat investigations.

F. A. BURTON, manager of the Pocatello Mill & Elevator Co., outlined the difficulties encountered in the milling of dry land wheats. He said:

"Mixtures of varieties is the most serious difficulty which millers encounter. Farmers are often prone to grow odd varieties without first finding out something about their value in trade channels. Modern mills are being forced to install expensive laboratories for the purpose of making thorough tests of different lots of wheats before they can be blended and milled. Uniform flour is absolutely essential under modern baking conditions. Farmers will make money by growing varieties that the trade demands."

A. E. MCCLYMONDS, superintendent of the Aberdeen sub-station, described the work there on soft white wheats. They are working on a wheat which will meet the trade demand for a pure white flour combined with stiffness of straw which is absolutely essential under irrigation.

EDWIN M. COOPER, manager of the

Seed Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1930, in bus., except where otherwise noted, were as follows:

FLAXSEED

| | Receipts 1931 | Shipments 1930 | Receipts 1931 | Shipments 1930 |
|-----------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Chicago | 75,000 | 86,000 | 1,000 | ..... |
| Duluth | 268,955 | 135,018 | 266,095 | 133,210 |
| New York | 171,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Superior | 103,217 | 80,547 | 59,386 | 88,394 |
| Milwaukee | 1,430 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

KAFIR AND MILO

| | | | | |
|-------------|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| Hutchinson | 4,400 | 2,200 | ..... | ..... |
| Kansas City | 40,700 | 68,200 | 110,000 | 88,000 |
| St. Joseph | ..... | 3,000 | ..... | 3,000 |
| St. Louis | 42,000 | 45,600 | 15,600 | 14,400 |
| Wichita | ..... | 5,200 | ..... | 2,600 |

CANE SEED

| | | | | |
|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Kansas City | 1,150 | | | |
|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

SORGHUMS

| | | | | |
|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Denver | ..... | 2,800 | ..... | ..... |
| Ft. Worth | 32,200 | 79,800 | 23,800 | 44,800 |
| Louisville | 4,500 | 3,000 | ..... | ..... |
| New Orleans | 2,800 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

CLOVER

| | | | | |
|-----------------|---------|--------|---------|---------|
| Chicago, lbs. | 464,000 | 76,000 | 130,000 | 136,000 |
| Milwaukee, lbs. | 30,000 | 42,400 | ..... | ..... |
| New York, bags | ..... | ..... | 191 | ..... |

TIMOTHY

| | | | | |
|---------------|---------|--------|--------|-------|
| Chicago, lbs. | 168,000 | 31,000 | 30,000 | |
|---------------|---------|--------|--------|-------|

Twin Falls Milling & Elevator Co., made a plea for production of varieties of wheat which millers are able to put on the market and meet trade demands.

R. L. BALDWIN, representing the U. S. Grain Supervision Department, gave a resume of the smut situation in the intermountain region. He showed that for the past eight years there has been a steady increase in the amount of smut in this section.

"The reason for this increase has not been definitely determined," he stated, "in presenting figures showing the enormous loss suffered each year by farmers in yield, dockage, and the expense of handling and preparing smutty wheat for market."

JESSE BRANDT, manager of the Burley (Ida.) Mill & Elevator, and John Elliott, manager of the St. Anthony (Ida.) Flour Mill, both stressed the necessity of reducing the number of varieties and concentrating on those which the trade demands.

CARL ERWIN, of Twin Falls, the originator of Erwin's Improved Dicklow Wheat, outlined his work in the foundation of this variety. He made field selections first and from them developed a pure line which is giving satisfaction both to millers and farmers on the irrigated sections of southern Idaho.

CARL RUDEEN, of Pocatello, a dry land wheat operator in the Arbon Valley, suggested that many farmers do not realize that the varieties which are valuable for the millers are also the identical varieties desirable for the farmers to raise.

After more discussion it was decided that new varieties are to be introduced only after thorough trials have shown their milling quality, yield, resistance to smut, and non-shatterability and stiffness of straw. A conference of farmers, grain men, members of the staff, of the experiment station, extension division and the U. S. D. A., will be held before each new variety is introduced.

Wisconsin Grain Show Dates Announced

The Wisconsin State Grain Show will be combined with the annual meeting for the State Experiment Ass'n, and held at Ripon, Wis., Nov. 10-12, according to E. D. Holden, assistant sec'y. Exhibits of the grain show will be exhibited in the Ripon College gym. Weed control will be featured throughout the entire program.

Science May Change Shape of Corn

Color, shape and even taste of corn possibly may be improved as the result of experiments being conducted in the University of Missouri field crops laboratories by Dr. L. J. Stadler, internationally known radiations specialist, and Dr. Barbara McClintock of the Cornell Botany Department, upon whom a National Research Council fellowship has been conferred to assist Dr. Stadler.

While Dr. Stadler has been able during the last few years to demonstrate remarkable changes in plant life by means of X-ray and other radiations, the actual reaction that takes place in the cells that govern plant heredity has not been determined. For this reason, Dr. McClintock, a cell expert, is studying this phase of the problem and hopes to provide some means of heredity regulation of a definite basis.

It has been said of the new type of plant research done by Dr. Stadler, that it makes possible rapid changes in plant life as compared to the slower processes followed by Luther Burbank.

What the Retailer Expects of the Wholesale Seedsman

By R. H. LANG of Madison before Wisconsin Seedsmen's Conference

Several years ago a smooth-awned barley was brought into Wisconsin called Velvet Barley. A year later Wisconsin released a smooth-awned barley named Wisconsin Pedigree No. 37 Barley and just last year an improved strain of the No. 37 Barley was released by the Wisconsin Station called the Pedigree No. 38 smooth-awned barley.

Since these three smooth bearded barleys are in our state, considerable difficulty in naming and labeling correctly these three distinct varieties of smooth-awned barleys has come about.

The correct naming of seed as to variety and strain might also apply to the labeling of sweet clover. Seed labeled "sweet clover" does not tell the dealer if it is white or Grundy County sweet clover, or yellow or Alborea sweet clover. The dealer demands that seed be correctly named as to strain and variety for by this he guides himself as to the proper recommendations he makes to the farmer.

Retailers expect to buy and receive seed adapted to their locality, not all varieties of seed that are adapted and are favorable in one locality are adapted to other localities. This is true when referring to alfalfa, clovers and corn. Seed corn that is a good yielder and matures in the corn belt will not give the same results in localities where the climatic conditions differ and growing seasons are shorter. Alfalfa from the Southwest does not prove favorable or live over the winter in Wisconsin as does our own seed or the harder strains of the Northwest. If the retailer does not know what seeds or varieties are best for his locality, the wholesaler is often asked for information, and here is where true information properly and correctly given is a great service.

Most dealers expect and demand seeds of very high purity or free from excessive amounts of other crop seeds and common weed seeds. This is largely the case in localities where seed production is carried on extensively.

Seed sowed for the purpose of harvesting a seed crop should be seed of high purity.

Dealers who are shippers of seed do not want mixtures of medium and mammoth or sweet clover, mixtures of sweet clover and alfalfa, or timothy with excessive amounts of alsike or white dutch clover.

Seed with excessive amounts of common weeds such as foxtail, dock, bindweed, trefoil and catchfly is not wanted by most dealers.

It is possible with modern cleaning machinery to remove and separate some of the crop and weed seeds from the good seed but it is impossible to make a perfect separation of all kinds of crop seeds.

The dealer expects, when he places an order for a certain seed, to receive what he has ordered. Substituting one strain or variety of seed for another without proper information and without consent of the dealer usually leads to trouble and dissatisfaction or the refusal of the order. Substitution without the consent of the dealer puts him in trouble with his customers. Many times the dealers orders are special orders from his good customers and when the seed arrives and it is not as ordered it is refused or causes dissatisfaction, and many times the dealer loses a good sale.

Dealers who have built up a good seed business and have gained the confidence of the farmer, demand uniform grades of seed. If his trade demands high grade seed or special brands he expects the wholesaler to supply him with such.

One of my experiences while in the retail business was that I lost a good customer in starting him on a certain brand of seed and later found that the seed I recommended did not run uniform. Advertised brands have certain standards of purity and germination and if these are not maintained uniformly the dealer soon discontinues such brands.

During the past season, more than ever before, prompt and efficient service in delivery was demanded. On account of the business depression and a good crop of local seed, spring bookings were small. As the season advanced and the seeding suffered from lack of moisture a good demand for seed was created. Before the season was well along most dealers were sold out of seed and the hand to mouth buying practice followed. Most of the re-ordering was done by telephone and when a dealer telephoned his order late in the afternoon he expected to receive it the next morning. In order that this service could be given the wholesaler had to change and hold longer

office hours and arrange with the railroads and transportation companies for making changes in their working hours and delivery so that such services could be rendered.

The dealer is expected to do and to be equipped to do custom cleaning and corn grading. Many farmers have no fanning mills so when seeding time comes along he takes his seed grain or his home grown clover or timothy to his dealer to have it cleaned. From my personal experience I believe that here is one of the best services a dealer can render to his farmers. If the dealer is equipped to clean he can improve the quality of seed sown in his locality, and, if he is not, every chance is that the seed is going to be sown without cleaning. The same thing holds true where farmers plant home grown seed corn.

Farmers demand that the retailer handle seed inoculants and seed disinfectants and is often asked to loan equipment to treat seed grains. Treating equipment is another good investment for the dealer and renders a good service in his locality.

Dealers are always called on to purchase the farmers' surplus seeds of all kinds. Especially last season many dealers were pestered with farmers trying to sell seed corn. When farmers have clover or timothy to sell, even though it is not fit for seed or foul, it is always expected that the local dealer should buy it and pay a good price. Whenever a dealer refuses most always the farmer says, "Well, if you don't buy it I'll sell it out to my neighbors." This is done many times and this is one of the ways weed seeds are carried from farm to farm.

Several years ago a farmer drove up to our warehouse door with 15 bags of medium red clover seed on his truck. I was asked to sample it and bid on the same. After samples were taken we found that enough buckhorn was found in the seeds to condemn the same. I explained to the farmer that it was full of noxious weed seeds and that I could not use the seed but would try to sell it for him through some source so as to get it out of the community. Later I found that every bushel of that particular lot of seed was sold out among his farmer neighbors and the result was that every farm in that locality was infested with noxious weeds.

Finding sweet clover in alfalfa fields is a very common complaint and many dealers have had serious complaints and much trouble with alfalfa seed they have sold. Sweet clover is so commonly sown and is found all over in most all fields but when it comes up in an alfalfa field the farmer most generally complains to the retail man, and in many cases wants damages paid.

The retailer is expected to give advice as to the best varieties to sow for the farmers' needs and to recommend and supply the buyer with adaptable seed. Many farmers rely on the recommendations of the dealer what to plant for emergency hay crops, what strain of alfalfa is most hardy, which is the best silage corn and which is the earliest corn to ripen. Proper recommendations gain the confidence of the farmer.

The dealer is asked many questions by the farmer. What strain of alfalfa will live over the winter best? What rate of seeding do you recommend? Which is the best way and when is the best time to seed? Do you recommend that alfalfa be cut more than twice? When is the best time to cut the seed crop? If I plant now will I get a crop this season? Many questions are asked about varieties of corn. Is Golden Glow earlier than Murdock? Which corn produces the most silage?

Just the last year many questions were asked about the smooth bearded barley. Will it yield more than other barley? Is it earlier? etc. All these things are asked by the farmers who expect true and intelligent answers from the dealer.

The dealer is asked to give information about soil and drainage conditions, yield per acre, methods of harvesting and the best way to handle certain crops. Information as to the best cultural practices, systems of rotation and types of fertilizers to use, are asked for frequently.

Bids will be received in the next few months by the Argentine government on the construction of 640 grain elevators planned by Dr. Julio Cesar Urien and Ing. Storni, assisted by several experts. Dr. Urien, who is director of the Rural Economy Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, admits that the terminal elevators proposed are too small but states that the construction should permit subsequent enlargement.

Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

Chattel Mortgage.—As against chattel mortgagee of unplanted crops, realty mortgagee held entitled under mortgage to appointment of a receiver for rents and profits to satisfy deficiency.—*Bunting v. Berns. Supreme Court of Iowa.* 237 N. W. 220.

Personal Injury.—Injury occurring when employee had left employment and was operating saw for his own private use held not to "arise out of and in course of employment" (Comp. St. 1921, § 7285).—*Reno Mill & Elevator Co. v. Kennedy. Supreme Court of Oklahoma.* 300 Pac. 382.

Recovery of Freight Overcharge.—Interstate Commerce Commission order granting rehearing after reparation order had become final and suit had been brought thereon held not to deprive District Court of jurisdiction to enforce order (Interstate Commerce Act §§ 16(2) and 16a, 49 USCA §§ 16(2) and 16a). Consignee having paid freight based on excessive rates held entitled to sue carrier for refund.—*Gulf, M. & R. Co. v. Merchants Specialty Co. U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, 50 Fed. (2d) 21.*

Warehousemen.—Conditions in warehouse receipt regarding degree of care and liability of warehouseman held not binding on bailor, in absence of agreement respecting issuance of receipt (Gen. Laws 1923, c. 312, §§ 1, 3 (a) (b); c. 313, § 14; c. 315, § 1). Evidence held insufficient to establish warehouseman's negligence in care of goods damaged by fire apparently caused by spontaneous combustion (Gen. Laws 1923, c. 312, §§ 1, 3 (a) (b); c. 313, § 14; c. 315, § 1).—*Litchman v. Broadway Storage Co. Supreme Court of Rhode Island.* 155 Atl. 524.

Demurrage after Refusal of Shipment.—There being no telegraphic service in consignor's community, carrier's notice to consignor by letter that consignee refused carload lumber shipment was as effective as if sent by wire to start demurrage charges running. Demurrage can only begin after consignor has had notice of consignee's failure to accept carload shipment of nonperishable freight, and after expiration of free time allowed by shipment contract.—*N. C. & St. L. Ry. Co. v. Winters. Court of Civil Appeals of Alabama.* 135 South. 403.

Contract to Furnish Cars.—Complaint alleging action for breach of express contract, forbidden by statute, to furnish cars for interstate commerce on specified date, held demurrable (Interstate Commerce Act [49 USCA § 1 et seq.]; C. S. § 3522). Complaint was demurrable, since it asked for damages resulting from the breach of an express contract to furnish specified cars at a specified place on a specified date, rather than proceeding upon the theory of common-law liability for negligence for failure to furnish

cars.—*Pinehurst Peach Co. v. Norfolk Southern R. Co. Supreme Court of North Carolina.* 159 N. E. 359.

Check on Insolvent Bank.—Insolvency of drawee bank to which check was forwarded for collection held to terminate authority to collect. Payee of check has no claim against drawee bank, bank's debt being solely to depositor (Civ. Code S. C. 1922, § 3840). Drawee bank upon receiving check had right to determine whether to make payment or refuse payment for any reason (Civ. Code S. C. 1922, § 3840). Fact that check forwarded for collection was charged to drawee bank on books of forwarding bank held not to entitle drawee bank on insolvency to make payment (12 USCA § 91).—*South Carolina Nat. Bank of Charleston v. McCandless. U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.* 44 Fed. (2d). 111.

Repayments of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture loans so far have been only \$164,876 on the \$48,000,000 loaned. What else would you expect?

Seller Responsible on Sale Delivered

Terminal Grain Co., Ft. Worth, Tex., plaintiff, v. Newsome Millfeed Co., Kansas City, Mo., defendant, before Feed Arbitration Com'ite of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, composed of Ward A. Brown, Donald G. Lowell and A. F. Hopkins.

The plaintiff bought a car of bran, Frisco No. 162230, from the defendant on June 11, 1930, "in transit," basis delivered group one, Texas. At the time the transaction was made, the car in question actually was at a diversion point at Ringgold, Tex., having been loaded in Kansas City on June 4, billed out of there June 5, arriving at diversion point on June 9, and being held there June 9, 10 and 11, and then ordered out for Fort Worth on June 12. Until the controversy arose, the buyer did not know that the car had been held at diversion point for this length of time.

The car in question arrived in Fort Worth about midnight, June 13, and on June 14, which was a Saturday, seller's draft with B/L attached was presented to the buyer and paid, but the bill of lading was held in the buyer's office until Monday, at which time official notice of arrival of the car was received from the railroad company. The B/L was surrendered to the railroad company on Monday, June 16, and car ordered to plaintiff's industry.

Actually, the railroad company did not place the car on the plaintiff's switch until June 20, and upon opening the car to unload on the 21st, the plaintiff found the car was hot, caked and sour.

The trade was made basis delivered, and the buyer should have received a carload of bran perfectly sound, cool and sweet. The com'ite feels that there was no lack of diligence or caution, nor delay on the part of the buyer in the handling of the shipment and whatever delay did occur at destination was on the part of the railroad company.

If the seller is able to prove to the mill from which the original purchase was made that the car in question went out of condition because of a faulty manufacturing process, or if he can prove that the delay on the part of the railroad company in moving this car after arrival at destination was responsible for its being out of condition, then he can look to one or the other for recourse, but the fact remains in this case that the buyer did not get what he bought after using ordinary diligence and caution in the handling of his portion of the transaction, and therefore, the com'ite finds in favor of the plaintiff, the Terminal Grain Co., in the amount of its claim for \$165.00 together with interest at the rate of 6 per cent from June 14, 1930 to date, and assesses the cost of the arbitration against the Newsome Millfeed Co.

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AUDITOR AND TREASURER.

Feedstuffs

Who Will Pay for the Portable Trucks?

Rumors persist that many of the trucks now being used by the operators of portable mills were purchased on the installment plan and as the deferred payments have not been kept up the trucks covered by mortgages are likely to be foreclosed to the great embarrassment of the operators. It pays to buy direct from a manufacturer who gives clear title to the property he delivers.

Trade in Millfeed Futures at Low Ebb

The local professional is very discouraged over the action of the market and in consequence is taking only moderate interest in the proceedings, while the trade from the outside is at a very low ebb.—St. Louis Daily Market Reporter.

Cracked Wheat Superior to Corn for Hog Feed

Cracked wheat is really superior to corn as feed for hogs, on a pound for pound basis, according to the Missouri Experiment Station. Considering a bushel of wheat is 60 pounds and a bushel of corn is 56, this gain is increased still further on bushel basis.

The Experiment Stations show that for 100 pound gain on fattening hogs that 6½ bushels of wheat and 40 pounds of tankage is required. For the same gain 7½ bushels of corn and 41 pounds of tankage was required. At the present price when wheat is cheaper than corn, cracked wheat is a more economical feed.

When it comes to dairy cattle or fattening cattle, wheat is equivalent to corn, but should not take place of all corn in rations because it is too sticky. Probably a good rule to follow is to have 50 per cent of the grain ration wheat and not allow the wheat to exceed one-third of the total concentrate ration feed.

With poultry, wheat can replace corn in part, but does not have to be cracked. Best results of feeding wheat to poultry have resulted when the grain ration was not over one-half wheat and the mash was not over one-third ground wheat.

Exports of Feeds

Exports of feeds of domestic origin during June, 1931, compared with June, 1930, and for the six months ending with June, 1931, are reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce (000 omitted), in short tons, as follows:

| | 6 Mos. Ending | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|--------|--------------|--------|
| | June 1930 | 1931 | June 1930 | 1931 |
| Hay | 510 | 247 | 4,077 | 4,442 |
| Cottonseed cake | ... | ... | 21,356 | 23,623 |
| Linseed cake | 12,667 | 18,111 | 119,627 | 82,497 |
| Other oil cake | 175 | 2,697 | 5,962 | 25,620 |
| Cottonseed meal | 244 | 222 | 13,661 | 3,481 |
| Linseed meal | 1,617 | 1,423 | 7,134 | 4,327 |
| Other oil meal | 51 | 29 | 986 | 1,023 |
| Oyster shell | 5,052 | 3,694 | 29,238 | 34,348 |
| Fishmeal | *... | 389 | *... | 2,269 |
| Alfalfa meal | *... | 178 | *... | 676 |
| Mixed dairy feeds | 112 | 229 | 1,093 | 822 |
| Mixed poultry feeds | 751 | 597 | 3,528 | 3,414 |
| Other mixed feeds | 1,152 | 509 | 4,919 | 3,158 |
| All other feeds | 1,650 | 1,512 | 10,245 | 12,636 |

*Not reported prior to January, 1931.

Feed Trade Notes

The trade practice rules of the Mixed Feed Manufacturers Ass'n have been approved in an announcement July 28 by the Federal Trade Commission.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 8.—The number of cattle on feed in the corn belt states is about 13 per cent smaller than a year ago. In Kansas there were 20 per cent fewer cattle on grain feed.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Chicago, Ill.—A feed service department has been established by the American Dry Milk Institute to help in problems of nutrition, chemistry, and manufacture. C. W. Sievert, formerly of J. J. Badenoch & Co., is in charge of the new department.

The Feed Dealers Ass'n of Washington will enliven its mid-summer meeting Aug. 18th with a golf tournament at Greenacres Golf Club, Bot Hell, 15 miles northeast of Seattle. While every member will share in the first and most valuable prize—good fellowship, scratch players may carry home a load of very attractive prizes.

Washington, D. C.—The closing date for applications for federal relief loans for feed for livestock has been extended to Aug. 15. These loans are being handled by the Grand Forks, N. D., branch seed loan office, and are limited to the amount needed for 5 beef cattle, 5 dairy cattle, and 25 sheep for each family. The sum of money allowed per head per month is \$4.25 for dairy cattle, \$4.00 for beef cattle, and \$0.25 for sheep. The loans are for a short period, and mature Oct. 31, 1931.

Fish meal has proved so valuable an addition to animal and poultry feeds that a study of its availability for human food is being made. Fish flour is a finely ground product of light and attractive appearance made from the edible waste of the filleting industry and other fishery industries. This edible waste consists of the backbone of the fish with some flesh adhering to it. Fish flour usually contains from 18 to 30 per cent of minerals, altho some samples contain as low as 8 per cent of minerals. It varies in protein content from 55 to 80 per cent. It contains from 1½ to 2½ per cent of fat and compares favorably with other marine products in iodine content. It is manufactured

at low temperature under vacuum. It offers promise for use in such bakery products as cinnamon and ginger cookies and salt crackers. It also makes a tasty fish chowder.

Live Wire Feed Merchant Produces Figures to Prove Summer Feeding Pays

A Pennsylvania feed merchant, in stimulating feed sales in the summer, kept complete records in conjunction with a representative group of poultrymen who did and did not feed commercial feed the year 'round. The following record shows that "the hens will eat whether they lay or loaf":

Group 1, (those fed consistently), averaged 169 eggs for the 12-month period; total yearly receipts per bird \$4.61; total yearly feed cost \$2.65; total return above feed cost per bird \$1.96.

Group 2, (those not fed consistently), averaged 79 eggs per year; total yearly receipts per bird, \$2.11; total year feed per bird, \$1.40; total yearly return above feed cost per bird 71c.

Wheat in Place of Corn as Dairy Feed

That wheat can be used in the dairy ration to replace a large part of the corn was shown in an experiment recently conducted by C. F. Monroe, associate in dairying at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station. In this experiment a ration made up of wheat 3 parts, oats 3 parts, and 1 part each of corn, bran, and oilmeal proved just as good as one in which corn was used in place of the wheat. Corn silage and hay furnished the roughage. The cows on the wheat ration produced a little more milk and fat than did those on the corn ration; however, the cows on the corn ration gained more in weight than did those on the wheat ration.

The four highest producing cows in the experiment averaged 50.1 pounds of butterfat per month on the wheat ration and 48.0 pounds on the corn ration. In general, these cows showed the same tendency as the main group in respect to butterfat test and live-weight gains.

Another group of ten cows was fed over a period of 195 days, Oct. 16 to May 1, a grain mixture consisting of wheat 4 parts, oats 3 parts, bran 1 part, and oilmeal 2 parts. Mixed hay was the only roughage. The cows in this group were in various stages of lactation and pregnancy. To all appearances the cows suffered no ill effects from such heavy wheat feeding during the winter period. The average monthly butterfat production of 5 cows freshening while on this ration was approximately 42.1 pounds for the first few months.

Thoroughly Convinced



From the Chicago Tribune

Mineral Mixture for Hogs

After working out a formula for a mixture of iron sulphate, sulphur, salt, hydrated lime and coal screenings the S. B. Bellamy Lumber Co., of Nashua, Ia., in 10 months sold 2,100 sacks of the mixture to farmers for hog feeding.

The company then registered the formula for sale in adjoining states and now 500 retailers are handling the mixture. It is mixed with a hoe in any place having room for a mortar box, and retails to the farmers at \$2 per 100 lbs.

Cod Liver Oil Cause Spontaneous Combustion

"Our Paper" is authority for the statement that spontaneous ignition is possible from the combination of a jute bag soaked with cod liver oil. Such a fire happened in a Michigan elevator where the insured had a metal drum of cod liver oil laid on its side on skids which raised it high enough from the floor to place a gallon can under the faucet which was in the head of the drum. Under the gallon can was a folded jute bag, placed there to catch the drippings. The fire was fortunately discovered before much damage was done.

Fish Flour

Fish flour is a new product developed by the government, made from the edible parts, including the backbone of fish remaining from the filleting or packaged fish industry, dried at low temperature under vacuum, according to Henry O'Malley, commissioner of the Commerce Department's Bureau of Fisheries.

It has a pleasant taste, odor and has a fluffy appearance. Large quantities of iodine and calcium phosphate and small amounts of other minerals vital for the sustenance of life are contained in this new article of diet, said to possess the same qualities as are found in cod liver oil in a more palatable form.



What vitamins does this cockerel need?

His legs are partially paralyzed, but 7 days of the right feed will cure him.

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a book by L. M. Hurd that is making money for 8,000 poultry owners.

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Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated
332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Grinding Machine Requires Rigid Foundation

According to E. R. Meacham of the agricultural engineering department of the University of Wisconsin, the most common mistake in planning the installation of high speed mills is the failure to appreciate the necessity for firm anchoring.

It is evident that excessive vibration of the mill, running at 3,500 r.p.m. or more, injures the machine itself and the bearings of the motor that drives it and would also make it difficult for the motor to transmit the proper speed.

Another factor which he considers of almost equal importance is the selection of a proper belt. This should be, preferably, endless, thin, and very pliable.

Where burr mills are used the plates should be replaced when the cutting edges are worn. These are relatively inexpensive and it was found at Illinois University that badly worn burrs may consume 30 to 100 per cent more energy than new burrs.

If oats are mixed with ear corn, which is high in moisture, or with soy beans, there will not be the tendency toward clogging in the burr type machines as is often the case when the latter two are ground separately. At Illinois it was also found that by breaking up ear corn the speed of grinding with the hammer type mill could be greatly increased.

Published Analyses Not Reliable

By J. L. HILLS of Vermont Sta.

It may well be asked why a brand should habitually run low of guaranty when its maker himself supplies the guaranty and can fix it at any figure he may choose to employ. This does not commonly happen in the case of companies exercising careful and constant chemical control. It is more apt to occur with concerns which do not analyze their incoming raw materials and their outgoing mixtures or which at best have analyses made at infrequent intervals. Such mixers, as a rule, use the data supplied in station bulletins or in standard treatises on feeds and feeding which give average analyses of ingredients. Since a given lot of cottonseed meal or bran or brewers' grains, for example, may vary widely from the average figures, it is clear that there is some danger in using such data without analytical check-up.

Then, too, it should be said that the average analyses of certain by-product feeds used in formulating proprietary brands as displayed in experiment station and extension service publications and in several standard works on feeds and feeding, are not trustworthy in respect to their fat contents. This is especially true of cottonseed and linseed meals and of gluten meals and feeds. This is due to the fact that many analyses made long years ago are included within these average figures and to quite an extent affect them. Extraction processes were then less perfect than they are today and much more fat remained in these by-products than is now left there.

St. Louis Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week on the St. Louis market per ton of standard bran, gray shorts and standard middlings for the October delivery:

| | July 3 | July 11 | July 18 | July 25 | Aug. 1 | Aug. 8 |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Bran | \$12.00 | \$11.10 | \$10.75 | \$10.40 | \$10.65 | \$10.25 |
| Shorts | 13.75 | 12.35 | 12.20 | 11.90 | 12.25 | 10.75 |
| Midds. | 12.60 | 11.50 | 11.00 | 11.25 | 11.25 | 10.50 |

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Price \$4.50, f. o. b. Chicago.

Grain & Feed Journals
CONSOLIDATED
332 S. La Salle Street Chicago, Ill.

A Portable Grinder Necessary to Stationary Miller's Success

Grain & Feed Journals, Consolidated: We know that there is a great deal of opposition on the part of the custom miller to the portable feed grinder. This opposition is largely based upon ignorance of facts. The resolution adopted at the 30th Annual Convention of the Michigan Grain, Feed and Hay Dealers' Ass'n indicates these fellows don't know what they are talking about.

Certainly, if a manufacturer of a feed grinder could continue in business selling stationary units, the portable mill would never have become so well established as it is at the present date. Why is it that free wheeling is so in vogue in automobiles? The same advancement and progressiveness holds true in the milling trade. The stationary miller, with an average degree of intelligence, knows that he must keep up with the times and it seems that the present time calls for a portable mill to fortify a local or custom business. Why should anybody like the Michigan Grain, Feed and Hay Dealers Ass'n come out so aggressively against the portable grinder when, if they looked the facts in the face, they should know that a portable grinder is necessary

adjunct to stationary millers' business. The portable mill has proved itself efficient and a money maker to the owner if properly operated.—S. E. Peterson, Chicago.

Shaker Screens Good But Not All Sufficient

Grain & Feed Journals, Consolidated: In the editorial columns of the Journal for July 8, 1931, you commented on the possible effects of permitting tramp iron to pass into grinders. As a preventative, it was suggested that shaker screens or riddles be installed ahead of mills to prevent foreign materials getting into grinders.

We agree that such a shaking screen or riddle will be likely to take out large pieces of metal, large stones, sticks, and such material, but nails, small bolts, small stones and such are permitted to pass through the screen and thence into the mill to cause damage to it and introduce definite fire hazards.

We have a considerable number of reports on file giving data on fires caused from nails entering grinders which were "protected" by screens or riddles. What usually happens is that the nail passes through the grinder, thereby being heated to a high temperature and then passes into the boot of the ground stock elevator where it lodges and causes a smouldering fire which eventually develops into a fire of large proportions. We have at least five cases on record where the red hot nail was elevated and passed down through the sacking spout into the sack that was being filled, and then burned a hole in the sack and fell out on the floor. These instances, in our opinion, prove conclusively that these screens or riddles do not constitute protection, even if used in conjunction with a set of ordinary permanent horse shoe magnets in the spout ahead

of the mill. Horse shoe magnets are less than 30 per cent efficient in removing tramp iron as has been proved on many occasions.

Our experience is that the only reasonable protection against tramp material entering grinders is a good approved pneumatic or electromagnetic separator, properly installed and maintained. However, we do not wish to discourage the installation of a shaking screen or riddle ahead of the separator. Such devices are excellent to take out large pieces of foreign material, straw, etc., which so often choke spouts and cause other trouble. The combination of the screen or riddle and a good approved separator is the answer.—Very truly, Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, C. W. Gustafson, Chief Engineer.

Alberta's Wheat Pool decided July 13 to make an initial payment of 30 cents per bushel for No. 1 northern wheat, basis Vancouver. Last year the initial payment was 60 cents. Considering the freight rates to the Pacific Ocean and lower grades the advance will yield the farmer hardly anything. The coarse grain pool will not operate this season. Why continue to prey upon the growers?

Feedstuffs Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1930, in tons, were:

| | Receipts 1931 | Shipments 1930 | Receipts 1931 | Shipments 1930 |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Denver | 319 | 1,727 | ..... | ..... |
| Ft. Worth | 88 | 737 | ..... | ..... |
| Kansas City.... | 6,444 | 12,360 | 2,028 | 6,024 |
| Milwaukee | 72 | 12 | ..... | ..... |
| New York | 134 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Peoria | 740 | 80 | 110 | 20 |
| St. Louis | 2,864 | 6,012 | 1,500 | 2,376 |
| San Francisco.... | 2,080 | 6,477 | ..... | ..... |

| | Receipts 1931 | Shipments 1930 | Receipts 1931 | Shipments 1930 |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| *Chicago | 20,865 | 25,019 | 78,475 | 90,334 |
| Cincinnati ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| § Kansas City ... | 3,140 | 4,420 | 21,540 | 21,380 |
| Milwaukee | 570 | 560 | 7,170 | 7,830 |
| † Peoria | 11,820 | 21,330 | 13,957 | 30,555 |
| San Francisco.... | 580 | 258 | ..... | ..... |

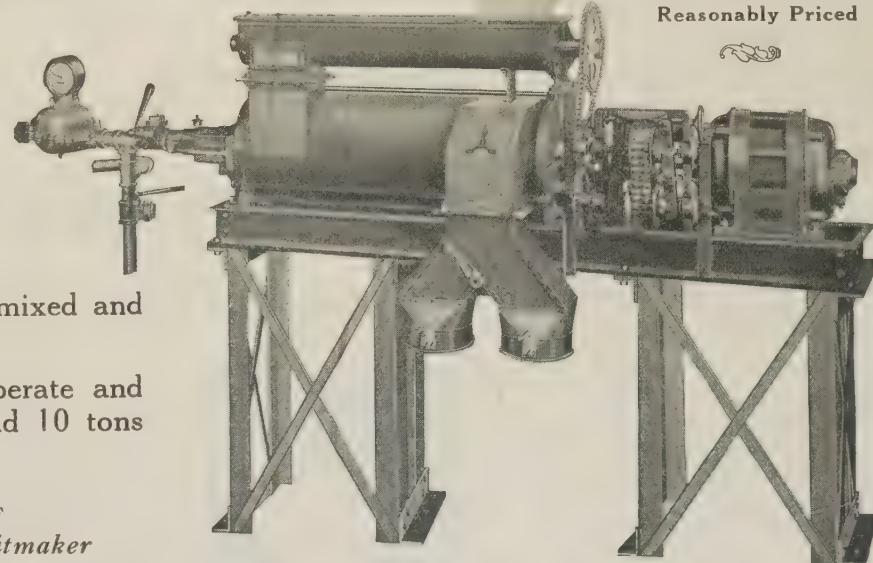
† Millfeed. † Bran and shorts. *Lbs. 000 omitted.

More Profits with a Monarch COLD MOLASSES OUTFIT

Add molasses to your feeds and to farmers grists and share in the profits of sweet feed mixing. The New Monarch Outfit applies up to 50% molasses to feeds and turns out a thoroughly sweetened product free from molasses balls, feeds that are fresh, well mixed and fragrant.

Requires no heat, easy to operate and made with capacities of 2, 5 and 10 tons per hour.

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And learn more about this Profitmaker



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CHICAGO OFFICE: 9 SO. CLINTON ST.
BUFFALO OFFICE: 725 GENESEE BLDG.

Muncy, Pa.

Flour Mill Machinery—Feed Mill Machinery—Grain Elevator Equipment—
Material Handling Equipment—Power Transmission Appliances.

Representatives conveniently located throughout the United States.

**Barley for Poultry Equal to Corn,
Michigan Tests Show**

An experiment to compare barley with corn as a poultry feed being conducted at the Chatham (Michigan) Experiment Station was shown visitors at the Annual Poultrymen's Round-Up, held Aug. 8, according to L. R. Arnold, poultry specialist, who has charge of the tests, which started in November.

Birds are divided into two different groups, one being fed a standard mash and grain including corn. The other lot is being fed the same except that barley is substituted for corn.

The results indicate a slightly higher production in favor of the corn fed pen. Mortality has been about the same. "However, we are safe in saying that a poultryman is justified in feeding barley to poultry in place of corn, as cost of egg production will be reduced in this way."

**Maryland Experiment Station Points
Out Market for Skimmilk**

Dairy heifers on farms where whole milk is sold have been getting the worst end of the deal in the distribution of whole milk. The house-wife of the city has outbid the heifer calf from which has been born the necessity of finding a suitable substitute for whole milk for calf feeding.

The Maryland Experiment Station reporting on one of the latest feeding trials, the purpose of which was to determine whether strong, healthy, vigorous calves could be raised by feeding remade skimmilk or a calf meal mixture containing skimmilk powder as a substitute for or a supplement to whole milk, and to compare the relative cost and efficiency of the several methods tried, found that after the calves were 30 days old they went along very nicely on a dry mixture containing two parts wheat bran, two parts corn meal, two parts ground oats, three parts skimmilk powder, one part linseed meal, one per cent salt, free access to hay, and silage.

After they had been fed 60 days the skimmilk powder was reduced to two parts, and at 90 days it was removed from the mixture. A gain of 1.36 lbs. per head daily is very good from a ration of this kind.

**Grain Hay Favored As Roughage In
Montana**

Grain hay, as compared to alfalfa hay, is good feed, states H. M. Critchfield, Montana bureau man. In experiments conducted grain hay (cut in the milk stage) was oftentimes found to be superior to alfalfa hay, 100 pounds of wheat hay containing 54.3 pounds of digestible nutrients as compared with 51.6 pounds found in alfalfa hay. A comparison of some of the common feeds, he states, reveals some surprising facts

Digestible Nutrients in 100 Lbs. Feed

| | Crude Protein | Carbohydrates | Fat | Total |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|-----|-------|
| Alfalfa | 10.6 | 39.0 | 0.9 | 51.6 |
| Mill run | 12.9 | 45.1 | 4.0 | 67.0 |
| Barley | 9.0 | 66.8 | 1.6 | 79.4 |
| Wheat hay | 4.0 | 48.5 | 0.8 | 54.3 |
| Oat hay | 4.5 | 38.1 | 1.7 | 46.4 |
| Barley hay | 4.6 | 48.2 | 0.9 | 54.8 |
| Barley straw | 0.9 | 40.2 | 0.6 | 42.5 |
| Wheat straw | 0.7 | 35.1 | 0.5 | 36.9 |
| Oat straw | 1.0 | 42.6 | 0.9 | 45.6 |

The first three feeds are listed for basic comparison. With the exception of oat hay, the next three contain more total digestible nutrients in 100 pounds than alfalfa hay. It will also be seen that the cereal hay is practically as good for wintering animals as alfalfa as far as the digestible food contained is concerned.

The Montana Experiment Station also reports that if animals have plenty of straw their body weight can be maintained if fed one pound of cottonseed cake per day.

Sprouting Oats for Poultrymen

Sprouted oats make splendid green feed for winter and spring use. They are especially good if placed in the sun so that the sprouts are green. The green sprouts will add color to the yolks making them richer yellow. This is desirable in some cases. It is not known now but there is at least a possibility that the dark yellow yolks are richer in vitamins. Some poultry keepers feed oats that have just started to sprout.

The sprouts should be an inch or more in length in five days when they are ready to be fed, or they may be placed on trays in a warm place in the sun and kept moist for a day or two, when the sprouts will turn green.

Improved Prospect for Poultry Feeders

Topeka, Kan., Aug. 1.—Farm prices of grains used for poultry feeding in June were only 60 per cent of the 1923-27 five-year average, while the price of chickens was 76 per cent and eggs 63 per cent comparatively. On June 15 this year both poultry and egg prices were higher than poultry feed prices while the opposite was true a year ago. The large wheat crop in Kansas this year, together with present prospects for a corn crop larger than a year ago, indicate liberal supplies of poultry feed during the next twelve months in this state. This situation also maintains for the country as a whole.

With fewer hens on farms at present and fewer young chickens from which to save pullets, it seems unlikely that the production of eggs during the rest of this year can equal production in the last half of 1930 even with more liberal feeding. Pullets were hatched much later this year than last which will tend to retard fall and winter egg production to some extent.—F. K. Reed, state agricultural statistician.

The government of Australia on Aug. 6 seized a thousand tons of flour intended for export, to provide the unemployed with bread.

**FEED and GRAIN SAMPLES
ANALYZED by EXPERTS**

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Harrison 6490

RUNYON TESTING LABORATORIES
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Lafayette Indiana

Unlimited supplies
Pure Dried Buttermilk
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Carlots and L. C. L.

Prices and Samples on request.

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SALT

99.84% Pure

Free from shale, moisture,
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Best for Your Trade.

Will not cake or harden.

Costs no more.

Get samples for feed mixing.
Splendid profits for Dealers.

Myles Salt Co., Ltd.

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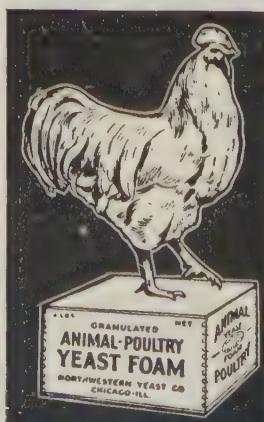
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360 N. Michigan Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

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Mash Feeds Business with
ANIMAL-POULTRY YEAST FOAM**

Millers and Feed Manufacturers Cashing In Big on the
Large and Increasing Demand for Yeast Feeds

Faster growth, increased fertility and much greater resistance to disease have been proved so often that yeast in poultry and stock feeds is now considered a necessity by all wise breeders. Yeast is the richest known source of Vitamin B—the growth vitamin—and is rich also in Vitamin E, which produces fertility and stimulates reproduction. Yeast-fed stock and birds have more red corpuscles, fewer bacteria in the digestive tract, and much better digestion.

Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam in your mash feeds will increase your feed sales and profits, give better results to your customers, and bring them back for more. A postcard inquiry will bring the complete story of yeast and yeast feeding by return mail. Write today.



NORTHWESTERN YEAST CO.
Department X, 1750 North Ashland Avenue, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Iodine for Poultry

In an experiment carried out by Dr. E. M. Alderman and E. S. Weisner at Michigan State College during the past year, 40 birds heavily infected with intestinal coccidiosis and harboring a moderate number of round-worms (ascaridia) were divided into two groups (as nearly equal as possible). These two groups of birds were then placed in similar brooder houses and fed identical rations except that one group received daily five milligrams of iodine per bird in the form of powdered colloidal iodine sprinkled in the feed.

At the end of 60 days the control group showed one death, six cases of paralysis and an average loss in weight per bird of 0.51 pounds; while in the iodized groups there were no losses, no paralysis and the birds showed an average gain in weight of 0.38 pounds each.

Postmortem examination of slaughtered birds at the termination of the experiment indicated the extent of parasitism to be about the same in each group.

Poultry Industry Gaining Ground

The poultry industry remained more nearly normal longer than most any other line of agriculture, states the Missouri Poultry Ass'n, due in part to the heavy storing of eggs by the packers in 1930, which stabilized the price somewhat. Taking the Nation as a whole the HEN now ranks sixth as a producer of agricultural wealth, and Missouri stands first among the 48 states in total amount of shipments of live poultry during 1930.

The storing of eggs is partially responsible for higher prices, states the survey, especially during the heavy production season; however, these eggs were sold at a loss by the holders, which will probably curtail the storage of many eggs in 1931.

It is also true that the thousands of hens and pullets sold on the market last summer and fall will cut down the supply of eggs possibly 40-50 per cent. This shortage of layers should stimulate the price of both poultry and eggs and in a measure counteract the lower prices caused by the non-storing of eggs this season. However, the old rule of "supply and demand" will govern.

Normal egg prices will return in the fall of 1931. We feel the poultrymen should keep their best breeding stock and raise enough good pullets to keep the flock up to a fair standard.

Cod Liver Oil

It is an established fact chickens of all ages need Vitamin A and Vitamin D. The sources and kinds of vitamin supplements are not always clearly understood. Vitamin A may be supplied by a variety of products, namely yellow corn, green or well-cured alfalfa, clover, the green leaves of cabbage, lettuce and probably other plants, particularly grasses. Cod liver oil also contains Vitamin A.

While Vitamin D is found in the green leafy parts of plants, there is not sufficient amount of it in such rations to permit the proper metabolism of calcium and phosphorus. Cod liver oil is the richest source of Vitamin D, with the possible exception of ergosterol which has been placed on the market under various trade names.

The usual recommendation is 1 per cent of cod liver oil in the dry mash. This is one part of oil in every 100 pounds of dry mash. This applies to laying stock, breeders, baby chicks and growing birds. The amount of oil used is large enough to take care of variations in proportions of mash

and grain fed. Where a moist mash or soaked oats are used it seems more convenient to mix the oil with this feed. The rate is one quart of oil per day to 1,000 head of adult stock.

Buy cod liver from a reliable manufacturer and insist on one that is guaranteed to have passed a biological or vitamin test. It is not essential for poultry feeding that a medicinal oil or one that is U.S.P. be used; nor is the source of the oil important; American oil should be just as satisfactory as the Norwegian product.

Indiana Feedstuffs Inspections Report
By H. R. KRAYBILL, State Chemist

It is estimated that 512,096 tons of commercial feeds with a retail value of \$24,293,652 were sold in Indiana during the year 1930. The inspectors of the State Chemist Department secured 2,840 samples, or approximately one sample for each 180 tons of commercial feeds sold in this state.

All of the 2,840 samples collected were examined microscopically and 2,441 were analyzed chemically. It was found that 80 per cent of the samples were equal to or better than the manufacturer's guarantee as declared on the official tag. Of the 551 samples incorrectly guaranteed, 335 of them would be classed as seriously deficient or misbranded and sold in violation of the law. Shipments not tagged or seriously deficient were withdrawn from sale and manufacturers relabeled such feeds correctly and made refunds amounting to \$1,979 to the agents and consumers.

The Indiana Feeding Stuffs law is primarily a correct labeling law. It requires the feeding stuff to be correctly labeled with official Indiana State labels or tags in order that the prospective buyer may have the information necessary to determine whether the feed is the kind which he wishes to buy. The official tag which bears the facsimile signature of the State Chemist gives the manufacturer's minimum guarantees for crude protein and crude fat and a maximum guarantee for crude fiber. Furthermore, the tag states the specific name of each ingredient used in preparing the feeding stuff. Mineral feeds containing no organic ingredient do not require the usual chemical feed guarantee but do require a declaration of each ingredient contained therein and the minimum percentages of calcium (CaO), phosphorus (P₂O₅), iodine (I) and the maximum percentage of salt (NaCl) if same are present. With this information the purchaser is able to distinguish between superior and inferior feeds and to make an intelligent and economical purchase.

A favorite indoor pastime in some circles nowadays appears to be delving in dusty tomes and searching archeological records to discover how low wheat ever sold in this or that country. Thus we are assured that in England present prices are the lowest since the reign of Queen Elizabeth, while in the United States one must go back to the time of the Civil War to find a parallel. Back of all this investigation, we presume, is the popular notion that the year 1931 is likely to give hoary antiquity a race for the laurels in the matter of minimum prices.—Hulburd, Warren & Chandler.

WHEN in the market for Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal, Brewers' Dried Grains or Malt Sprouts, get in touch with

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FAIRMONT'S**Pure Flake Buttermilk**

9 Large Plants
Excellent Service

THE FAIRMONT CREAMERY CO. U.S.A.
OMAHA, NEBRASKA

SUCCESS

BRAND

Selected Poultry Scraps

50% Protein

Digester Tankage

60% Protein

Most profitable high protein supplements for feeding hogs and poultry.
Write or phone our nearest office at our expense

Success Mills, Inc.

CHICAGO, ILL.

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DARLING'S
MEAT SCRAPS
Are Better

Standard for 35 Years

Because we have constantly improved our methods of manufacture over a period of 35 years, our Meat Feeds have the confidence and are in constant demand by Poultrymen and Feed Mixers everywhere.

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ALFALFA MEAL

Fine ground for Poultry Mashes
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Sales Offices for the Convenience of
Eastern Buyers: Pierce Bldg.,
St. Louis, Mo.
Home Office: Lamar, Colo.

..: ST. LOUIS

National Hay and New York State Ass'n's at Buffalo

[Continued from page 161]

since 1927. I have continued the same policy ever since becoming your Secretary, that of the strictest economy in operating expenses, but not to the extent of a sacrifice in our efficiency. One thing which has helped us materially has been the fact that our Transportation expenses have been at a minimum the past year or two, but we doubtless will be placed to considerable expense this coming year in opposing measures which we know will come up, in fact, have already started.

Unless you so desire, I will omit the extensive detailed report of the Certified Public Accountant for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, which report will appear in full as usual in the Year Book, but will here quote just a general summary of a few items. Our **Income** from all sources this year amounted to \$8,377.53. Our **Expenditures** amounted to \$7,351.05, or a Net Income of \$1,026.48. This amount was added to our Net Worth.

This spring when we had a little flurry in our local banking institutions, and feeling the absolute security of the Ass'n funds was greater than the revenue in interest derived from our Bank Balances, I purchased \$3,000 of Liberty Bonds. This action was with the approval of President Egly. Since that time it has been necessary to cash \$1,000 of these bonds to take care of our operating expenses to conclude the fiscal year and in order not to draw upon the prepaid 1931-32 dues paid in between June 15 and June 30, 1931.

Working hand in hand with me this year have been my fellow officers, President Egly, Traffic Manager Suttie and my Assistant, Miss True, whose valuable assistance has been greatly appreciated. The work of the President during the year is whatever he wishes to make of it and few other Presidents have worked harder at the job than has our worthy President, Chris Egly. He has had far more and greater obstacles to meet than for a number of years and he has met them fearlessly and optimistically. It has been a pleasure to work under him.

PRES. EGLY appointed a committee from both associations to present joint resolutions: J. F. Kehoe, Terre Haute, Ind.; Lloyd Delinger, Bloomville, Ohio; H. R. White, Scotts, Mich.; Floyd Wheat, Moravia, N. Y.; and R. E. Webster, Truxton, N. Y.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION was called to order by Pres. Deuel of the New York Ass'n.

H. F. DROLLINGER, vice president of the M. & T. Trust Co., Buffalo, in his talk on "America—Past, Present, and Future," gave some interesting facts and figures on the past and present, and predicted for the future, a prosperity greater than has ever been experienced.

FRANCIS FRAZEE, director of publicity, Larkin Co., Buffalo, in his address, "Salesmanship and Service," proved that service is salesmanship.

J. C. SUTTIE, Omaha, enlightened the delegates on the alfalfa weevil, and "The Alfalfa Weevil Quarantine."

Reports on the hay crop were given by delegates from many parts of the United States and Canada.

J. F. KEHOE read the following resolutions, all of which were adopted:

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

Reduce Railroad Wages

BE IT RESOLVED by the Members of the National Hay Ass'n and the New York State Hay and Grain Dealers Ass'n in convention assembled, that the Transportation Committee of the N. H. A. is hereby instructed to enter vigorous protest against the proposed general advance of 15% in freight rates and any general advance at this time.

That we are of the opinion that the problem will only be solved by the leveling of war time salaries and wages and the permitting of railroads to enter into other forms of transportation.

In our opinion prosperity will return when we have confidence that costs of production have reached bottom and transportation is always an important element in costs.

Make Drafts a Preferred Claim

BE IT RESOLVED that we favor a na-

tional act similar to the Strong Act making the collection of drafts a preferred claim against all banks, and we use our influence to secure the passage of such an act at the earliest possible date.

Repeal Agricultural Marketing Act

WHEREAS the function of the Department of Agriculture is to foster and encourage farming by education and intelligent advice, and any attempt to regulate prices by legislation has been futile and contrary to the law of supply and demand, and

WHEREAS the Agricultural Marketing Act after being in operation nearly two years during which it has proven itself economically unsound and impractical, has not stabilized prices, nor accomplished its purpose of orderly marketing, and has so far been detrimental not only to the farmers, but to all lines of business, be it

RESOLVED, That we, members of the National Hay Ass'n and the New York State Hay and Grain Dealers Ass'n, do express our disapproval of the Agricultural Marketing Act and urge its immediate repeal.

BUFFALO CONVENTION NOTES

Unusually good entertainment was provided for the guests.

The beautiful Terrace Room was the scene of the annual banquet attended by approximately 300 delegates and their ladies. A. G. Philips, Chicago, was toastmaster and Dr. C. Wallace Petty, Pittsburgh, speaker of the evening. The banquet was followed by vaudeville acts, and ca'ret features, and dancing was continued long after curfew hour, as guests of the Corn Exchange.

A sight-seeing trip to Niagara Falls and the Shredded Wheat Plant was enjoyed by the ladies Wednesday afternoon, and bridge for the ladies in the Chinese Room Thursday day was well attended and enjoyed.

NEW YORK State dealers present included: R. E. Webster, Truxton; C. M. Crouch, Naples; W. B. Rupert, Lyons; Grant Cole, Ithaca; G. W. Crosier, C. E. Campbell, Penn Yan; E. L. Babcock, H. D. Babcock, Delanson; W. B. De Witt, Howard Haines, Skaneateles; H. W. King, D. W. King, Lockport; Samuel Deuel, Pine Plains; C. L. Hawley, Earl R. Scott, Weedsport; John Oley, Manlius; F. M. McIntyre, Pottsdam; J. R. Gray, Springville; Warren H. Dean, B. A. Dean, Auburn; J. P. Hallenbeck, Amsterdam; W. W. Hoppough, Hemlock; M. C. Saile, Batavia; Floyd A. Wheat, Moravia; M. A. Brown, Lodi; Geo. A. Cooper, Cato; W. H. Love, Geo. L. Boyce, Canandaigua; Phil M. Meyer, Mineola; W.

H. Owen, Adams Center; A. G. Baltz, Largoerville; E. B. Murphy, Syracuse; and F. L. Lewi, J. M. Shelley, C. S. Betts, A. J. Nuttall, Chas. Williams, New York City; and J. C. McVean, Scottsville.

FROM OTHER STATES came: Cyrus S. Weis, Wilkes Barre, Pa.; H. C. Beerits, R. E. Beerits, Somerset, Pa.; H. L. Cavert, Ellwood City, Pa.; George E. Rogers, W. L. Walton, C. A. Gibney, Pittsburgh, Pa.; T. L. Wood, Framingham, Mass.; Louis E. Page, Ralph N. Page, Henry A. Bascom, H. M. Stowell, H. F. Vining, Boston, Mass.; V. M. Green, Washington, D. C.; H. A. Packard, Sommerville, N. J.; F. A. Champlin, W. C. Bloomingdale, Newark, N. J.; H. A. Dinius, Roanoke, Ind.; Chris Egly, Fort Wayne, Ind.; C. L. Voltz, Ohio City, O.; W. C. Ulmer, Marion, O.; G. E. Morrison, Baltimore, Md.; and J. S. P. Thompson, Toronto, Canada.

The Union de Productores Agrarios in Argentina is planning to create a mercantile department to regulate the movement of produce towards the markets and to establish control over manipulation of stocks of grain, financing the cultivation thereof, and sale and delivery to consumer. The move is being opposed by the conservative element, who declare that the present position of the Canadian wheat pool is a powerful argument against formation of similar organizations in Argentina. Construction of grain elevators is said to be the producers only remedy, the state to do the work.

GOLDEN SEAL YEAST

for Poultry and Livestock

A Profitable Feed Ingredient

GOLDEN SEAL YEAST CO.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.



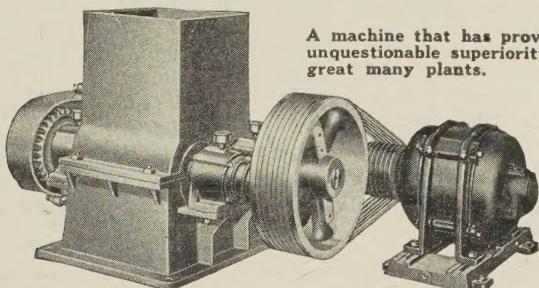
A careful study of basic conditions
Underlying our feed industry today
Gives renewed confidence to
Us of improved prices for commodities in
September and October and thru
The winter feeding season ahead

Arcady, as always before, will help you, Mr. Dealer, when that time comes; to render a PROFITABLE service in feeds to your trade. Don't book ahead before getting Arcady's plan.

Arcady Farms Milling Co.
Chicago, Illinois **Kansas City, Mo.**

You Need Look No Further for a Sturdy, Dependable and Efficient Corn Crusher

HERE IS THE **UNIQUE**
SAW TOOTH CRUSHER



A machine that has proven its unquestionable superiority in a great many plants.

This is the one crusher that has the ability to crush ear corn with the husks adhering to the corn. It plows right through the ears, day in and day out, giving unusual capacity, and consuming a surprisingly small amount of power.

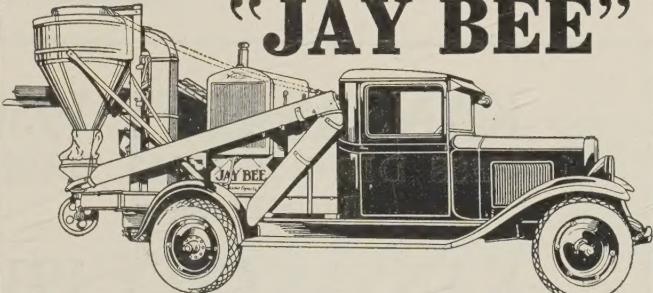
This crusher often takes the place of a sheller as it removes the kernels in the crushing process so that when the crushed corn is passed over a scalper, the husks and cobs are removed from the shelled corn.

Write for Bulletin No. 36, TODAY

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42 ROBINSON BLDG. MUNCY, PENNA.
CHICAGO OFFICE - - 222 W. ADAMS ST.

"JAY BEE"



Portable Hammer Grinder

Sells Concentrates for You
—Increases Your Grinding Revenue

The "Jay Bee" Portable brings grinding business that you otherwise will not get. More grain and roughage is being ground on the farm that will not be hauled to town for grinding. Hundreds of tons of concentrates can be sold to balance home ground rations that will not be sold otherwise. You can get this business—if you fortify yourself with a "Jay Bee" Portable.

Align Yourself with the Portable Movement

Stationary "Jay Bee" custom grinders can't go wrong when they add a "Jay Bee" Portable to their equipment.

Schaal Grain Co., Woodward, Ia., say that, "They act blindly who do not align themselves with the portable movement." Eichhorst Feed Mill, Pomeroy, Ia., says, "Grind your feed with a 'Jay Bee' Portable and get 'Good Feeds for Less.'" Tilden Milling Co., Tilden, Nebr., who own and operate a 75 H.P. D.C. "Jay Bee" stationary mill also own and operate two "Jay Bee" Portables. The Stemmons Produce Co., Jasper, Mo., who own a 50 H.P. "Jay Bee" stationary mill, have ordered five "Jay Bee" Portables.

Certainly the "Jay Bee" Portable must be a money maker if one firm will order five of them. Keep up with the trend of the times and get a "Jay Bee" Portable. We will gladly give you full details. Write us at once.

J. B. SEDBERRY, Inc., 76 Hickory St., Utica, N. Y.

JAY BEE SALES CO.

319-325 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
A. E. Thompson Co., Minneapolis



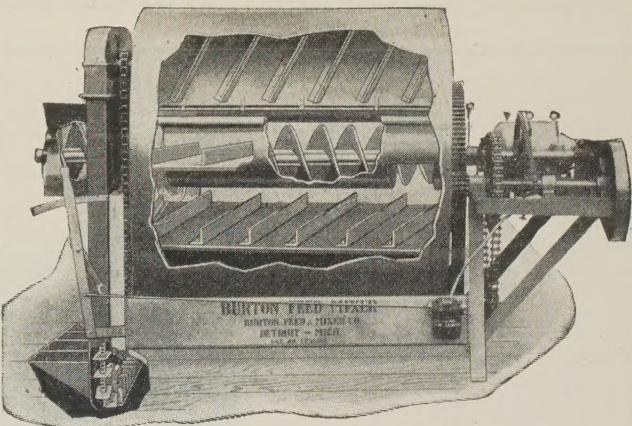
THE Jacobson name on feed grinders is an assurance of quality performance, low cost operation and the best in materials and construction.

Jacobson has always been a good name for the grinder buyer to look for. It will continue to be the symbol of satisfaction.

Write today for full details of the Jacobson line.

A.E. JACOBSON MACHINE WORKS, INC.
1086 TENTH AVE. S.E. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Kipp-Kelly Ltd., Winnipeg, Canadian Distributor



Burton Mixer Makes Profit

No other feed mixer of equal merit is offered at anywhere near the reasonable price of the Burton. For comparatively little investment you can secure complete mixing equipment that will enable you to produce a better feed for less money—sell it under your own brand at a better profit. Write for information on the Burton System of Feed Merchandising.

Burton Feed and Mixer Company
2842 East Grand Blvd. Detroit, Michigan

Wheat Equals Corn in Michigan Feeding Trials

Feeding trials at the Michigan State College show that wheat is equal to corn as a feed for fattening hogs and that the costs of grains made with wheat are no greater than with corn.

The lots of hogs which were fed wheat ate less tankage than those fed corn, and both lots gained with equal rapidity. The wheat was ground in both rations. Each lot of hogs received alfalfa meal, and a supplemental feed of either a mixture of 70 per cent tankage and 30 per cent linseed meal or a straight tankage supplement.

Beef cattle fed barley were found to gain more rapidly and at a lower cost per hundred pounds of gain than those fed corn. Each lot received linseed meal, alfalfa hay, and corn silage in addition to the grain.

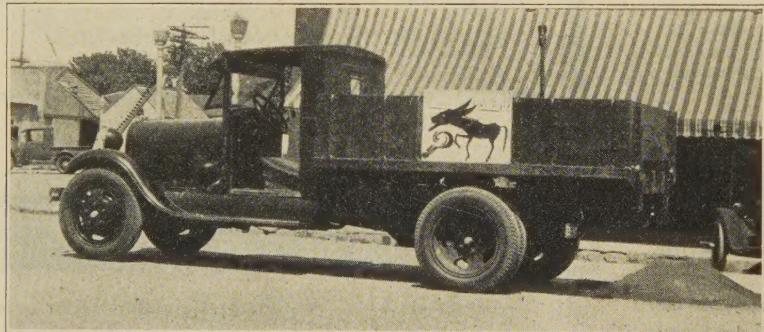
Feeding corn silage to lambs increased the rate of gain and decreased feeding costs, it was found. Both barley and corn were superior to oats as a fattening ration. Corn and barley were nearly equal in value, it was learned.

Destroy Rats Now

Apply red squill bait now to destroy rats before they get into stored grain, suggests G. C. Oderkirk, rodent specialist of the U. S. Biological Survey, who is cooperating with the Purdue University Agricultural Extension Department.

Altho a few rats and mice stay around granaries during the summer, most of these pests move out into open fields and remain there during the summer months, returning about the time grain is stored away for the winter. It will pay to apply poisoned bait now and two or three times before cold weather starts. Red squill is the best poison to use as it kills rats but is relatively harmless to domestic animals. Mix the squill separately with three kinds of food such as canned salmon, hamburger, and rolled oats and put out the bait so rats will get a choice of the food they like best.

The wheat price fixing and pooling bill was killed in the Australian senate Aug. 6. However, the visionaries will soon present another wild scheme for getting around the law of supply and demand.



Bucklin, Kan., Farmer Dumps his Wheat in Street.

Memphis Cottonseed Meal Market Weak

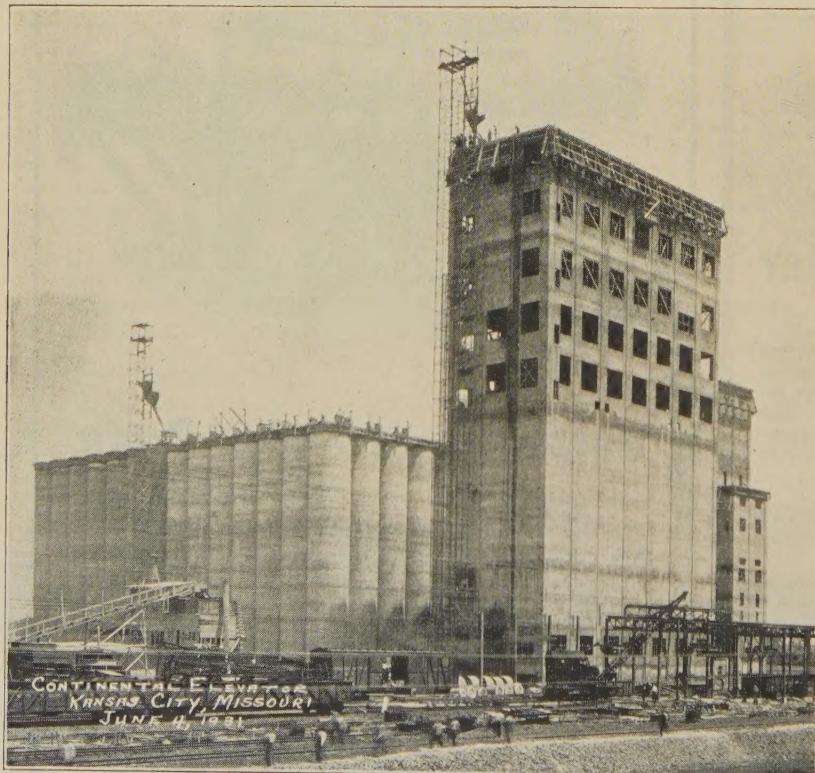
By J. M. TRENHOLM

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 8.—Severe liquidation took place in the cottonseed meal market today brought about by the Government cotton crop estimate published at 10 o'clock today. The Government figures were simply astounding indicating a crop of 15,584,000 bales of cotton. Immediately after the publication the price of cottonseed meal declined rapidly \$1.50 per ton from early sales. The market during the week after being easy and declining firmed up yesterday and had a very good technical recovery prior to the report. None in the trade expected such bearish figures as were published, the result being that disappointed owners of contracts threw them on the market at the best prices obtainable. Fall meal was sold freely at 16.75 the lowest price so far recorded in many years. Even without this large cotton crop in sight conditions surrounding the meal market have been and are bearish, competitive feeds selling at the lowest prices in many, many years.

Dissatisfied Farmer Dumps Wheat in Street

Forrest Kennett, wheat grower in the vicinity of Bucklin, Kans., was bid 27 cents a bushel for his truck load of new wheat. He was so disgusted with this low price that he immediately drove to a paint shop and had two large placards of a donkey painted, one labelled "Farm Board" and the other "Kansas Wheat Raiser."

After attaching these placards to the opposite sides of his truck, he opened the end gate and drove down the main street permitting his wheat to spill all over the pavement. The *Bucklin Banner* to whom we are indebted for the photograph writes, "We believe the placard will at least indicate Mr. Kennett's opinion of the Farm Board."



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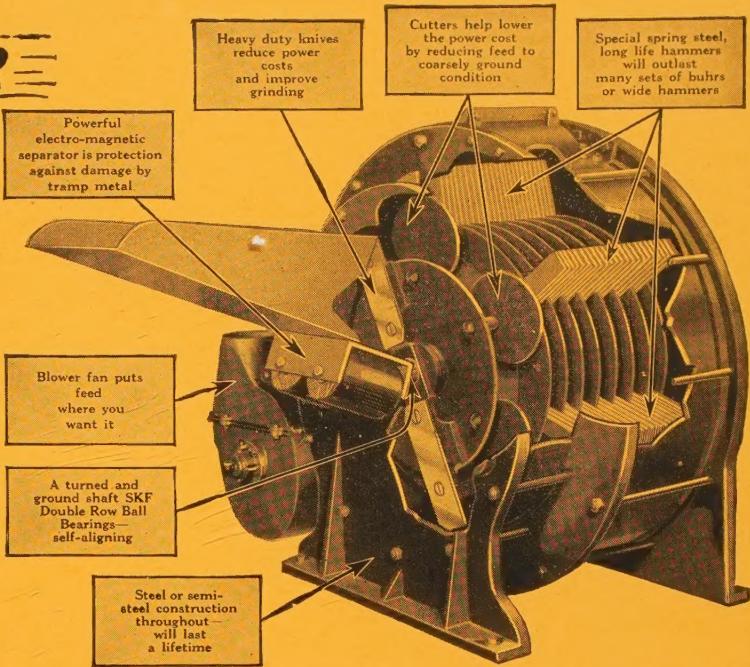
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